CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,424—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th May.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd " Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengersranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer BISAGNO ..... To sail On the 8th May, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis.	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,900	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st May 1891.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

S. "SULTAN," 100 A. 1. 2,736 Tons, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail as above on or about the 12th May. Has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers. Fare Rs. 300. For passage apply to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co., Elphinstone Circle or
VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Owners.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND OUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, and the
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 9th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 10th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 7th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected wh en required.
PACK AGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

FINE YORK HAMS.

Per lb., Cash As. 14, Credit Re. 1.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

On Cut, per lb., Cash As. 14, Credit Re. 1.
By the Flitch, per lb., Cash As. 13, Credit As. 15.
Specially cured for the Indian Market, and guaranteed to be prepared from the best ENGLISH DAIRY fed meat.
TREACHER & Co. do not import *American* HAMS or BACON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
Complete Lists on Application.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SPORTING KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE, NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SKIN IRRITATION

Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE SHAPES.
WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT BROWN, GREY,	Rs. 8-8.
SOFT CLERICAL, BOYS' BLACK,	Rs. 5-8.
VARSITY TWEED CAPS, LARGE CHOICE.	Rs. 2-8.

Just arrived, a Large Choice of Elwood's Superior Sun Hats, Helmets, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and Khakee.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS) BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PURE WATER

It is the opinion of Leading Medical men, that many illnesses are due in a great measure to the impurities found in ordinary drinking water.

VERSUS.

This danger at least can be avoided by all, as we supply a first-rate coir covered FILTER complete for RUPEES EIGHT ONLY.

SICKNESS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

EVERY WANT FOR THE JOURNEY,
RELIABLE QUALITY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 3 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Write for List and Instructions. All Requisites kept in Stock, and any information regarding them or their manipulation freely given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

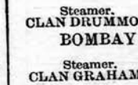
CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	E. Worfolk	29th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Curtains, Foolkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
294, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.
Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.
Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EIFFEL CAMP STOOLS.

THE Simplest Article of the kind as yet introduced. The Frame is of Steel, and practically indestructible; the Seat of White Canvas.
Seat in use 16 inches high, folded 12 by 8 by 1 in. deep.
Cash, Rs. 3. Credit, Rs. 3-8.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF CAMP KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.
Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING, & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.
PROFESSOR SIMONS
IN HIS
NEW ILLUSIONARY PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION Re 1.
SKATING 8-30 to 10 P.M.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
Carriages at 12.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for Delivery Order within 3 days of Steamer's arrival. In default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1891. Agents.

CHUBB'S GENUINE PATENT SAFES.

CHUBB'S GENUINE PATENT WRITING BOXES.
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CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS.

Certain in Action.
Wonderful in Curative Power.
Never known to fail in all kinds of
WEAR AND TEAR.
Incapacity of Work,
MENTAL OR PHYSICAL.
In Young or Old Age, without regard to Sex.
Incomparable, Peerless, and Unrivalled in giving
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOUR.
"Saved me from an unspeakably miserable life," is the verdict
Pronounced by sufferers from Mental and Physical Derangement.
Price 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, Carriage free.
From all Chemists and Druggists.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
51, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MAILOOR ESTATE, NILGIRIS.

THIS Fine Property, consisting of 280 acres, of which 130 are planted with Coffee, will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1891, in Messrs. T. STANES & Co.'s offices, Coonoor.

Average Crop for 7 years 23 to 24 tons. The property includes the Dairy, with about 97 head of Cattle, and is well found in buildings, Tools, &c.

ALSO

LOUISIANA ESTATE, NILGIRIS,

Containing 243 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with Coffee, will be offered FOR SALE at same time; average Crop 14 tons. The Estate includes 60 head of Cattle, buildings, Tools, &c. For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. T. STANES & Co.,
Coimbatore.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BO AY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture... .....per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... „	½	„	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture „	1	„	3	4
Do. do. „	½	„	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye. „	¼	„	0	14
Golden Fleece ..... „	½	„	1	12
Latakia ..... „	½	„	1	12

Warranted fresh, pure and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

1891.
ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES
IN
VARIOUS SIZES.
Apply to
HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., are now showing a Choice Collection of French and English FLOWERS, Mounted and Unmounted, from As. 12 per Spray.

COTTAGE PIANO, FOR SALE—Excellent Boudoir over-strung Piano by Soundy & Co., almost new. Cost Rs. 660. Offers? Address "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes, (English and Native) with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds playing 5 minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADY going Home shortly has rich FANCY COSTUME with wig, Period Louis XIV. for SALE. No reasonable offer refused. Apply "CLARE," this Paper.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, at Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, for four months, from the 19th instant. Fully furnished. Apply to G. W. ROUGHTON.

FOR EARLY SALE, a Herd of 8 CHEETUL (Spotted Deer) of several ages, some breeding, and 3 other Deer; also 350 running feet RAILINGS, SHEDS, &c. Apply to MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld., have Vacancies for two intelligent GIRLS. Apply between 10 and 12, Manager's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK, thoroughly used to general English Correspondence, good writing, and thorough knowledge of English indispensable. Apply "Y.X.Z," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a BROUGHAM, ARAB HORSE, Grey or Black, above 14-2, sound and broken to Harness. Send particulars to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a High School, in Ahmedabad, a HEAD MASTER, Hindu perferred, who must be a Graduate. Apply to "303," care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials, and state salary expected.

WANTED, a GOOD COOK for the Officers' Mess, 1 Worcester Regiment. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 1 Worcester Regiment.

THE OFFICE of MESSRS. R P. CHOWDHRY and Co., Calcutta, are REMOVED from No. 12, Henshaw's Building to No. 16, SASSOON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

CHIANTI, the favorite ITALIAN WINE, and BERBERA, another favorite Wine, Price Re. 1 per bottle. Pearse and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS.—A few thoroughly good and reliable Instruments lately returned from Hire and offered at very low Prices to clear. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. E. JSE & Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE and CHESNUT ARAB GALLOWAY, both quiet to ride and drive. For particulars apply to "X.," care of this Paper.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 CAST IRON SOCKETS C and 600 SOLE PLATES C will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon of MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1891, and will be submitted to and decided upon by the Director General of Telegraphs.

The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraphs.
Alipore, Calcutta, 25th April, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.
Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

ESTATE SURGEON-MAJOR D. A. PATTERSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late DAVID AIKMAN PATTERSON, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who died at Burlington Gardens, London, on the 26th October, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, April 21, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 26th May, 1891, and opened at 12 noon on the 27th May, 189, for SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1892. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms, procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

F. G. SMALLWOOD, Lt., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 29th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams.....	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1....	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2....	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3....	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.
TRADE MARK
P (in Diamond.)
POT STILL ONLY.
BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.
Swallows (5 Years Old) .....Rs. 30 per Dozen
„ (3 „) ..... „ 27 „
Apply to
LYON & Co., Bombay.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

BARODA COLLEGE.

A LECTURER in Law is required for the above College. Candidates must be L. L. B.'s, and preference will be given to those who have distinguished themselves in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

For full particulars, &c., apply to The PRINCIPAL, The COLLEGE, BARODA.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Aden Port Trust. Salary Rupees Four Hundred (Rs. 400) rising to Rupees Four Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 450) Per Mensem, with free quarters.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman, Port Trust, Aden.
Aden, 25th April, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
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SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves .....Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass ..... „	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished ..... „	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished... „	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square ..... „	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage..... „	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 242, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building, Bombay. Managing Director.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	890
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer &Co., Ld	580	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	295
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	405
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	93-94
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20 all	--	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		35	940
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	25 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg. Co.	180	250	--	Rs. 20	190
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	950
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	520
Hemchl. Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410x
Khandesh	750	100	all	32½	140
Khargaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	2,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	410
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000		Rs. 80	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,300	1,000	all	20	525
Anglo-Indian	13,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	627½
Colaba Land & Mill	14,000	700	700	15	630xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	407½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	390xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	600	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	600
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	222½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,325
Mazagoh	5,000	250	250	5	122 x
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,600xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	430
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	630
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	38½xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	7
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£7 40
B., B. & C. I. R. New Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	£21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-9	
China Leaf	" 32-7	nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-14	"
Do. Old	" 22	"
Australian Bar Gold 166 touch	" 22-7	
English Sovereigns	" 14-3	
Do. Dragons	" 14-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-3	
Bar Silver 17	" 106-10	
Spruce Silver	" 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Rajabai Tower Tragedy—Adjourned Inquest at the University Library, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kapurthala (s) and Discovery (s), from Karachi ; Meyan (s), Aden ; and Windsor (s), Barcelona.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Landaura (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and Acme (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE— Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Mus cat, closes at Karachi at 6 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Mumbasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Quillimane, per extra s. s. Hazara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

THE BAI BHIKAIJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee presided at the exhibition in connection with these schools on Monday, and not Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as reported.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for April 1891 :—Daily average attendance, 204·50 ; admissions, 2,218 ; prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the respiratory organs.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 5th May, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 29, viz., 1s. 5d. per rupee.

DEPARTURE OF A STUDENT FOR ENGLAND.—Mr. Framjee Shapurjee Gotla, L. M. and S., who passed with high honours last year, proceeds shortly to England to compete in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service Examination.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—John William, a fireman on board the s. s. Inchulva, which is now lying at the harbour, accidentally fell into the lower hold of the vessel, owing to the after-hatch having been left open during the night of Monday last. The man being seriously injured was immediately removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

GOA NEWS.—The fort of Gaspar Dias at Goa, and the adjacent piece of ground will be handed over to the Hindoos and Mahomedans on the 16th instant for conversion into cemeteries for their respective communities.—Dr. Augusto De Souza, the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, has received a decoration from his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.—Senhor Minguel Antonio De Mello has again been appointed Port Officer at Marmagoa.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening :—

Overture	Der Koenigslieutenant..Emil Titl.
Valse	The Mikado ..Bucalossi.
Watteaw	Dance..Hugh Clendon.
Polka	Iris (Cornet Solo)..Farrel.
Selection of Glees.	T. Cook.
Lancers	Her Majesty's ..E. Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel at 8 o'clock this evening :—

Overture	Emma di Resburgo..Moyerbeer.
Polka	Laughing ..Conradi.
Selection	Martha ..Flotow.
Valse	The River of Years..Liddel.
Selection	H. M. S Pinafore ... Sullivan.
Quadrille	Neue Melodien ..Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S CHARITIES.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar distributed Rs. 5,000 among the poor and destitute of the village Palsa near Mahu which was burnt by fire a few days ago, granted a remission of six annas in the rupee to the farmers who suffered from the disaster, and timber free of charge to those who intend rebuilding their houses, thus extending a helping hand to all classes alike. During the last fortnight there were five fires in the city of Indore, which received prompt help from Government. The presence of the Minister Rao Bahadur Bedarkar at all these fires has evoked a feeling in his favour.

INFRINGING THE ABKARI PROVISIONS.—Inspector Neill Devlin of the Abkari Department charged Meeralishah Gowarsha, a Mahomedan mendicant, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling *ganja* without a licence from the Collector of Customs on the 1st instant. The testimony of witnesses for the prosecution fully esta blished the charge against the prisoner. A previous conviction was proved against the mendicant by the prosecuting officer. The Magistrate inflicte d a fine of Rs. 10 or fourteen days in default.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The performance of "Cinderella" that was given last evening at the Indo-British Institution for boys and girls, by a number of children, before a large audience, passed off successfully, demo nstrating the labour and study that had been bestowed upon the production. There was a prettily arranged stage at the end of the room, neatly decorated, and in pleasing harmony with the costumes of the young actors. Miss Walton opened the entertainment with a selection on the piano, which she executed with taste and expression. The story of the play was narrated to the audience in a short prologue, and the piece itself received ample justice from the youthful performers, who displayed considerable command over their lines, from rise to the fall of the curtain. Miss Chislett's "Prince True Love" was a clever and vivacious performance. The tableaux of "Cinderella" and "The Babes in the Wood" were very effective. The assembly dispersed with "God save the Queen."

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—The seventeenth annual general meeting of this library was held in the Library Hall on Sunday, Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, solicitors, High Court, J. P., presiding. The annual report of the managing committee, for the last year, together with the audited accounts, was read and adopted. The report showed that the library was in a good condition, the number of members having risen from 564 to 620, while the income was Rs. 3,683-2-9 against expenses Rs. 3,286-0-1 last year, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 397-2-8. During the year, books of the value of Rs. 411-13-3 were added to the library. The report also stated that a complete set of the volumes of the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britanica, which was promised to be bought at the last annual meeting, was ordered out from England last year, and has come, at a cost of Rs. 395. Among others, books of the collective value of Rs. 135-8 were presented to the institution by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab and Assam, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and several gentlemen. The aggregate value of the library assets at the end of the year was Rs. 14,888-8-3 ; Rs. 5,675-9-5 being the cash reserve fund, Rs. 8,341-0-11 value of books and furniture, and Rs. 871-13-11 outstandings, &c., as compared with Rs. 13,812-0-7 in 1889. During the year under report 55 newspapers and 68 periodicals were laid on the library table for the perusal of members, 10,413 works were issued during the year, and the daily average attendance of members was about 154. Resolutions were then passed appointing auditors and book committee for the current year. Thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair and to the managing committee, for conducting the library business satisfactorily, concluded the proceedings.

SOMETHING LIKE A SNAKE STORY.—A correspondent writes to us :—Sir,—Some days ago I proceeded to Damka, a village of some importance, about 15 miles from Surat, to spend some days with my relatives there. Whilst one day loitering on the "khari" (beach) I saw at a distance a snake winding itself round the body of a full-grown goat. I proceeded a little nearer to the spot, but at that moment the goat fell down, apparently quite dead. The snake now began uncoiling itself from the body of the goat, and coming towards me, and as I had nothing in my hand to defend myself with, I took to my heels in another direction until I lost sight of the reptile, where after spending about an hour, I retraced my steps homewards. My way lay through the place where the goat lay dead, and on nearing the spot, to my utter amazement, I saw the very snake trying to swallow the goat. I was all the more surprised, as the snake was not much thicker than my hand ; whereas the goat was a full grown animal. The snake had already swallowed both the hind legs together, and was now gradually going upwards, but so slow seemed the progress that I went home to fetch my umbrella to screen my face from the burning rays. When I returned about 9 a.m., I saw the snake lying lazily, having in fact made no progress at all in the interval with the body. It lay for more than 20 minutes in this sluggish condition, and I thought it was not swallowing the body, so I turned to go home. Just at that moment a slight movement on the part of the reptile arrested my attention, and at the same time the body, about 2 inches, slipped into the reptile's mouth. I now, seating myself on a stone, began to watch the proceeding. Bit by bit it began to rouse itself from its lethargy, and swallow the body, and by about 12-30 it had finished the whole. It then again lazily coiled itself with its much inflated body. At this time I told one of my men to bring a sharp knife, and went close to the reptile. But it did not take any notice of me. I took a minute survey of it, and then threw a stone at it, which aroused him considerably, though not sufficiently, to be in any way dangerous. At length I despatched it with a big stone, and had its skin opened with the knife, when the body of the goat dropped down. All the big bones were crushed, and the body was squeezed to such an extent that it looked like one long thinned mass. It seemed really a great wonder to me how the bones of such a large goat could have been broken by a snake which was in thickness not much bigger than the hand ; and then how could it ever have devoured such a thick body ? The skin of the snake measured 7ft. 8½ inch long and 11½ inch in circumference. I have travelled over many parts of India, and have seen many such cases, but not one that can be compared to this, which, I think, is quite extraordinary.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

EX-COMMUNICATION FOR GETTING A NAIQUIN TO SING.

RAGHUNATH DAMODHAR *vs.* JANARDHAN GOPAL AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him Rs. 5,000 as damages and the costs of the suit for their having adopted and published a resolution depriving him of his privileges and rights as a member of the Pathare Kshatria caste. Mr. Lang, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the defendants. One of the issues raised in the case was as to the Court's jurisdiction to hear the suit, which was argued in the first instance.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said : This is a suit to obtain the opinion of the Court upon the validity of certain caste rules and decisions. That is its real object, for, though it claims damages, it is clear that it is impossible to weigh in monetary scales the loss which the plaintiff has sustained in being deprived of the social advantages of having the the *manpan* invitation sent to him by his castefellows. The plaintiff would, I have no doubt, regard even a large sum as an inadequate solatium for the loss of that privilege. The facts have been very concisely put on the record, but I am probably in as favourable a position to deduct the legal consequences from them as if they had been elaborately detailed in evidence. The parties belong to the Pathare Kshatria caste. Its original sect was at Malad in Salsette, but it has now many branches, and in Bombay its members are probably more numerous and influential than in Salsette itself. In Bombay there are five local divisions comprised in the Chargaum, besides some others not comprised in that body. The five are Girgaum, Mazagon, Parel, Mahim and Worlee. Each of these local divisions hold meetings of their own and can pass resolutions in respect of rules laid down by or upon the decision of a local division. There is right of reference in an appeal to the Chargaum. The Chargaum is composed of the five local divisions which I have named. From the resolutions of the Chargaum there is in like manner a right of reference or an appeal to the Desh. The Desh is the community at Head-quarters. Ordinarily it is composed of five villages in Salsette meeting at Malad ; but when it is desired to have a meeting of the whole caste such a meeting is called at Malad only, and a decision passed at such a meeting properly convened is binding upon the whole caste. In the year 1887 some members of the caste considered that the outlays made in connection with the *lisutha munj* marriage, and other ceremonies by the members of the caste were unnecessarily and unreasonbly large and that this was the cause of much ill-feeling and disturbance of good relations in the caste. A meeting purporting to be a meeting of the whole caste was held at Malad on the 5th June 1887. Several rules framed with the view of lessoning these expenses were then passed. These seem to be admirably adapted to the end in view. The fourth rule was as follows :—"The practice of bringing a *Naiquin* to sing in the *Mandap* on the day of munj or marriage ceremony is to be put a stop to." The reason of the rule was solely on account of the expense. The preamble to the rule contains the following clauses :—"Every family in the caste is to act according to these rules, and if any transgression of these rules, on the part of anyone, be proved he shall be considered as an offender of the caste. Copies of these rules and their preamble together framing the resolution were printed, and sent to the various divisions of the caste with a letter. Three hundred of such copies were sent to the Girgaum division for distribution there. The letter impressed upon the Girgaum and the other sections the hope that they would take steps not to allow the rules to be transgressed. The plaintiff and the defendant belong to the Girgaum division of the caste. The former does not admit that the above rules and resolutions were properly passed and alleges, that several sections of the caste have objected and object to them. What the plaintiff seems to suggest is that the resolution was passed by a Cutch vote, which did not express the real sense of the caste. However that may be, the evidence as to the validity of the resolution has not been gone into, though counsel felt themselves quite unable to refrain from putting in some on each side with a view to prejudice, I suppose, for it has been agreed that at present, I am not to deliberate whether the resolutions were properly approved and adopted by the caste or not. What the exhibits prove is that the resolution was in fact passed and a copy of it was sent to Girgaum with a view to its being acted on. That Section approved it and the defendants undoubtedly considered and acted on it as a valid resolution. In May 1888 the plaintiff's grand nephew's *munj* was celebrated at the plaintiff's house and the plaintiff in breach of the rules which I have quoted employed a *naquin* or *naquins* to sing at it. On the 9th March, 1889, the defendant Dadoba Waman wrote to the plaintiff drawing attention to his breach of the above rule and calling upon him to show cause before the Girgaum branch why he should not be able to censure and why the *manpan* invitation to him by the caste should not be stopped. The plaintiff replied on the 11th March that the rules were not laid down by the whole body of the caste and had been trangressed at many places and were not accepted and recognised by all. "Many persons," it is added, "are of opinion that it is beyond the jurisdiction of a caste to frame rules to regulate the way in which, and the extent to which, expenses should be incurred on ceremonial occasions. How much and what outlay each man should make on ceremonial occasions depends on his will and his resources. It is not fair that a restriction should for any reason be placed on any one in such a matter. I also inform you that further communications from you on the subject will not be attended to. "On the same day (11th March) a meeting" of the Girgaum section was held, at which twenty-two members were present. The resolution of which the plaintiff complains was there passed. After referring to the rules, and the letter sent to the plaintiff and their replies, it proceeds :—"The above letters having been read before the meeting, it is unanimously resolved that from their own letters and from inquiries (made into the matter) it is proved that the above named gentlemen, of which the plaintiff was one, have transgressed some of the rules of the caste and as they have in their letters despised the *Gramasthas* (local residents) the *Gramasthas* have deprived them of the *manpan* invitation by the caste until a contrary resolution is arrived at by the Chargaum and Desh. This resolution should be communicated to the Chargaum and Desh, Prant Thashti, and copies of the letters, and of the resolutions should be sent to the Desai, and copies should likewise be sent also to the Chargaum. The defendants were among the twenty-two *Gramasthas* of Girgaum who passed the resolution. The defendant Dadoba Waman and three other persons who are not defendants signed it. The plaintiff on the 1st April, by his solicitor's letter of that date, required the defendant Dadoba Waman to furnish him with an authenticated copy of the proceedings of the meeting with a list of the persons who moved the said defendant in the matter of calling it, and of those who attended it. The letter concluded with a threat of civil or criminal proceedings against Dadoba in default of his furnishing the required particulars. Upon this the defendant Dadoba convened a meeting of the Girgaum section to ask for instructions informing the plaintiff that he had done so. The meeting was held on the 6th April and it was then resolved to obtain the opinion of the Chargaum, a meeting of which was directed to be convened for the 14th April. The Chargaum met on that day. It was then resolved that there was no objection to let the plaintiff have a copy of the resolution he asked for and a committee was appointed in effect to defend on behalf of the Chargaum any action which the plaintiff might bring in this Court. The resolution of the Girgaum division of the 11th March was approved and the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Chargaum were directed to be sent to the Desh in Salsette. This was done by the defendant Dadoba Waman on the same day, and the Desh sent an account of the proceeding to the different sections of the caste in Salsette and the resolutions of the 11th March them became known to the whole caste. On the 18th April, 1889, the defendant Dadoba replied through his solicitor to the plaintiff's letter of the 1st April and sent him a copy of the resolution which he had asked for, as well as of the subsequent proceedings which I have referred to. The plaintiff on the 10th March 1890 filed this suit claiming damages from the defendant in the sum of Rs. 5,000. The defendant Dadoba Waman is the Secretary of the Girgaum section and of the Chargaum. The other defendants took part in passing the resolution of 11th March, 1889, and in the proceedings subsequent thereto. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants "passed" the resolution on the 11th March and that they caused the said resolution to be circulated among the members of the caste, and others were published in the same way. The plaint also alleges as follows : "The defendants have also attempted to carry out the said resolution by preventing the usual *manpan* invitation being sent to the plaintiff and the depriving of the plaintiff to the invitation is equivalent to ex-communicating him from his community." As to this I assume that since this resolution, the plaintiff has not received the usual *manpan* invitations. The last allegation is an exaggeration. It is not contended that the resolution carried with it any other effect than depriving the plaintiff of *manpan*. I have no doubt but that, in the eyes of the plaintiff, this is properly considered a very serious one, though, as I have said, it is difficult to assess its monetary value. The above circumstances, even assuming that the defendants were actively instrumental in getting the resolution of the 11th March carried, do not in my judgment, constitute a cause of action against the defendants of which this Court can take cognisance. In the first place the plaintiff has not been libelled by the publication of the resolution of the 11th March. The facts stated in that resolution are each and all true. The caste did in fact pass a rule that naikins should not be engaged to sing at "munj" ceremonies. The plaintiff did in fact engage a naikin to sing at the "munj" of his grand-nephew. The plaintiff was in fact for the offence against the caste rules called on to appear before the Girgaum division of the caste. He did not, in fact, appear, and a resolution was passed by the Girgaum division depriving the plaintiff of *manpan*. The publication of the resolution does not and cannot amount to more than the publication of each and all of these true statements, and in law the publication of true statements regarding an individual does not constitute a course of action in a civil court, though if the publication be unjustifiable, it may constitute an offence against the provisions of the Penal Code, Odgers on Libel, p. 178, where the reasons of the distinction are set out. The occasion also of the publication was privileged. The defendants were justified in informing their caste-fellows of the matter relating to the caste which it was for the common interest of the caste to know. (Odgers, p. 239.) So far therefore as the suit is a suit for libel or defamation, it fails. I next consider whether the defendants being actively instrumental in passing the resolution to deprive the plaintiff of his *manpan* constituted a cause of action. The defendants in doing so, acted within their (as it appears to me) caste as well as within their legal rights. The rule having been passed, and in the view of the Girgaum division being a good one each member of the division was entitled to do what he could to have it enforced by proper caste sanctions. They meted out a caste penalty peculiarly appropriate to the caste offence. The offence was breach of a caste rule as to the observance of certain quasi-religious ceremonies. The punishment was a deprivation of the invitation to such ceremonies. The right to such an invitation is not a legal right. (6 Calcutta W. R., 325. Sadaram *vs.* Sadaram, 3 Bengal A. J., p. 91. Shankari *vs.* Hannia, I. L. R., p. 471.) It is a social privilege which caste usages and caste usages only entitle a casteman to receive, and the caste is the only tribunal to which a casteman, deprived of that privilege, can resort. This Court has no power to compel the members of the Pathara Kshatria or any other caste to ask the plaintiff or any one else to dinner, "munj," or any other ceremonies or to mulct the caste or any member of it in damages for not inviting him, or for passing a resolution not to do so. If the Girgaum division passed an improper decision in the matter, the plaintiff ought to have appealed to the Chargaon, and failing to get redress there, to the Desh assembled from the whole caste. If the majority of the caste is against him, he and his supporters must bow to the decision or secede from the caste. This Court has no power to assist him. It is a caste question unconnected with property or legal rights. The courts in the Mofussil are prohibited by legislation from interfering in such questions. (Ben. Reg 2 of 1827, cl. 21, sec. 1.) This Court has always felt itself bound by that regulation, or rather by the principle which underlies it. The plaintiff impugns the resolution of the 11th March upon the ground that the rule which it was passed to enforce was not one which the caste could validly pass ; that it was in fact *ultra vires*. As long, however, as a caste in passing a rule confines the enforcement of it to social caste sanctions, and does not seek to deprive a man of property or legal rights in disobeying it, this Court has not jurisdiction to enquire into the nature of the rule. It might pass a rule to forbid the wearing of European clothing, or the departure from the recognised headdress, or to compel its members to dwell in cad-jan-thatched houses, and as long as it only enforced its rules by refusing to ask the casteman guilty of its breach to dinner, he would be without redress saving in a caste tribunal. It would be a caste question. To award damages to a plaintiff, who complained of the enforcement of such a rule, would be in effect to dictate to the caste what rules it shall, and what it shall not, lay down for its guidance. As to the rule in question, if I have the power to determine upon it, I have no doubt but that it is within the powers of the caste. The caste is a social combination, the members of which are related by birth, not by enrolment. Its rules consist partly of resolutions passed from time to time, but for the most part of usages handed down from generation to generation. The caste is not a religious body, though its usages, like all other Hindu usages, are based upon religious feelings. In religious matters strictly so-called, the members of the caste are guided by their religious preceptors and their spiritual heads. In social matters they lay down their own laws, sumptuary laws are laws that concern social matters in one aspect and, like all other social laws, are liable to be changed from time to time. The rule in question is of that nature, and I see no reason why the caste should not enact it if it pleased, merely because, as argued by Mr. Anderson, the Legislature at present considers such matters not to be within its province. It has not always been of the same mind even as to that. It would be rash to predict that it will always continue so. I find on issue, 1, except as to the claims based on libel, that the questions involved in this suit are not cognizable in this Court ; 2, in the negative, assuming that I have jurisdiction to decide it ; 3, no finding ; 4, in the negative ; 5, in the affirmative ; 6, in the affirmative ; 7, in the negative ; 8, no finding ; 9, in the negative ; and 10, in the negative. It is useless to hear further evidence upon the points which have not been decided. Suit will be dismissed with costs, including costs reserved.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ASCENSION DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church).
"Ascension day."

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Processional 147—Choral, Evensong and Address.—Hymns 150 and 149.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Florence in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m.
Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited.
The Bethel Flag will hoisted.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Thursday, May 7.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (plain).
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 149 and 148 (part I.)
The offertories for the Organ Purchase Fund.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S answer given to Mr. Duncan on Tuesday, 14th ult., as to the manning of the Chilian vessels of war now being built and equipped in France, appears liable to construction as an indirect permission to British subjects to take service on these vessels. This has considerably alarmed persons interested in trade with Chili, and next day Mr. Duncan privately addressed a letter to the Under-Secretary, pointing out the inconvenience and danger of the uncertainty, and urging her Majesty's Government, if they do not feel justified in taking active steps to prevent such recruiting, to make it clear that they do not sanction it.

H. M.'s "INVESTIGATOR."

THIS vessel returned to Colombo on the 25th ult. after an absence of close upon six months. She left this port early last November going southwards, and off Dondra Head she came across a canoe in which were two Sinhalese fishermen who had been carried out to sea owing to the rough weather prevalent just then. The men said that originally there were four men in the boat, and that the other two had been drowned. The men picked up had been three days out at sea, and were very exhausted. After a month's survey in the neighbourhood of Table Island, the "Investigator" went to the Andamans, where (at Port Blair) Surgeon Prains, of the I. M. S. was taken on board. Mr. Prains is a well-known botanist, who had been sent down to make a collection of the plants of the Cocos Island. The vessel next proceeded to Madras, deep-sea dredging being undertaken during the voyage, with the result that several new fishes were discovered. Work was afterwards picked up at Bimblipatam and carried on down the coast to the Sacramento Shoal. The vessel is now bound for Bombay. The "Investigator" will return to Ceylon about next November. The only changes on her since she was last there are that Surgeon Alcock has gone on leave, while Lieut. Smith who joined the vessel at Port Blair a week or so ago is now First Lieutenant. Capt. Hoodyn, the commander, goes on leave from Colombo and will proceed to Australia in the "Carthage

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms in Medows Street—

1 case English-made calf leather (brown and black) gentleman lace boots, very strong and durable, specially made for monsoon wear.
2 cases Turkish bath towels.
1 case broadcloth.
1 „ nickled timepieces, with music.
13 boxes Dupore and Fils Champagne, 1884 vintage.
5 „ do. do. do. in pint bottles.
15 „ Marquis de Lousac extra cuvee Champagne.
10 „ do. do. do. in pint.
5 „ Italian claret.
10 „ Ullaged Champagne.
10 „ Australian Ports and Shiraz Wine.
1 case scrape albums for landscape views, of superior leather fancy binding
1 case carriage lanterns.
1 case superior silk umbrellas, fancy goods, toys, Gladstone bags, papermachie goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 6, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCH GATE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE HOUSE OF LATE SIR CAWASJEE JEHANGIR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 5 p. m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell on the premises the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Peerozbai, wife of Nowrojee Eduljee Soortee and others, the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given to her in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of June, 1882.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Church Gate Street, on the southern side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 159, New No. 5019, old Survey No. 71, and New Survey No. 2480, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Rustomjee Merwanjee Billimoria, on or towards the west by the house of Cursetjee Byramjee Polishwalla, on or towards the north by the rear portion of the house of Dadysett, and on or towards the south by the Church Gate Street, aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 20, Ward No. 1338, and street No. 22, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 6, 1891. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales coloured union cloth.
3 „ colured cashmere cloth.
5 „ grey T cloth.
7 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases white shirtings.
3 „ coloured muslin.
1 case white lenses.
On account and at the risk of Dyaldas Vulubdas—
2 cases white cambrics, ex. Roumania.
On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdoolhoosain—C—45 bales native book-keeping papers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street and Hornby Row, in the old premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., Ld.—

A very large assortment of choice and valuable diamond, ruby, pearl, gold, silver, art, turquoise, jewellery, watches, &c., &c., consisting of rings, bracelets, lockets, charms, pencils, buttons, solitairs, links, brooches, scarf pins, silver mounted scent bottles, cigar cases, silver whistles, gold swivels, silver watch guards, silver thimbles, bangles, aigrettes with paste diamonds, earrings, necklace, watch keys, seals set with stones, watches, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 6, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY, NEAR GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Bai Kububai, wife of Harjeewan Mooljee, and Shamjee Dewjee, respectively, the executrix and executor of the will of the late Mithibai, widow of Dharamsi Weljee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Wassudeo Trimbuck Joshee, insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground, forming part of the oart, called Malade Waddy, belonging to the Bandar Sukhdas, situate at Kandawady Street, near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151 and now under No. 12 which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a passage and partly by the property of Madhowrao Morojee, on or towards the west by the property of Atmaram Vinayek Palchaday, on or towards the north by the passage of the said oart, and on or towards the south by the house of Narayen Bapujee Naique, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Wassudeo Trimbuck and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, Solicitors to the mortgagee. or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, opposite the Victoria Terminus, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned.

The Columbia Skating Rink, as it stands, with all its fixtures and appurtenances, including the skating surface, bandstand, decorations, chairs, couches, looking-glasses, and about 1,500 pairs of skates. The skating surface is in first class order, being of teak, 1½ by 1½, measuring 190 feet long by 80 feet broad, constructed by Mr. Alexander McKenzie.

The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then it will be sold in separate lots.

The rink is held under a lease, which can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and the sale shall be subject to the terms and conditions in the said lease.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Sha Vizbhoocundass Jadooshe and Sha Manocklall Ishwardass and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Mennon Miya Ahmed Hajee Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1890, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement (366) square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house and a range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla, on the eastern side of Ripon Road, near Agreepada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3531, and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 4076, and the said house and range of building are now in the course of building, so they are not as yet assessed in any numbers of Municipality, and bounded on the east by the 1st Ripon Road, on the west by the 2nd Ripon Road, on the north by the vacant ground, lot No.54 belonging to Punja Ladha and Jagabhai Wishram, and on the south by the vacant land of Pudumsey Dhunjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DE LISLE ROAD, NEAR THE WATER WORKS STOREYARD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mody, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moreshwar Anundrao and Venayek Anundrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1887, the following property, viz.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the dwelling-houses or range of chawls standing thereon, situate on De Lisle Road, near Chinchpogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,067 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No.— old Survey No. and new Survey No. and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the Foras Road, on the north by the batty ground of Tejpal Khetsy, and on the south by the batty ground of Ramjee Cassiba Mali, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 1, 2, and 53 to 61, and ward Nos. 7115½, 7116 and 7117, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Anundrao Luximonjee, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Moreshwar Anundrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate 12 stops harmonium, a nearly new tricycle by Marcks, Bran pedastal kerosine oil hall lamps, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, real Persian and Duree carpets, side saddle with bridle, rich table ornaments, handsome clocks, Singer's Sewing machine on stand, &c., the property of T Kleinknecht, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 6, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalchund Jasodanundon, the mortgagee, and with the consent and concurrence of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Musa Haji Abu, the mortgagor, now an insolvent, the following property shall be put up for sale in one lot at their rooms by the undersigned at 4 p.m., on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All those 165 salt-pans or dandas, together with the 10 water cisterns thereto appertaining part of the estate called Chandunee, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 159, 221, 457, 460, 461, 465, 467, 473, 487, and 526, and new Nos. 13075, 13301, 13305, 13307, 13411, 16772, 16832, and new Survey Nos. 1-1-a-b—6, 2-2a-2b—6, 3-3a-3b,3c—6, 4-4a-4b-4c-4d-4e—6, 6-6a 6b—6, and containing by admeasurement 66,740 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east partly by sea and partly by the mangrove swamp or Narayen Dabulkar's Agar, on or towards the south by the salt-pans of Guspar Souza, on or towards the west partly by the reservoir belonging to the said Guspar Souza and partly by the Government Agar, called Shaik Mishri, and on or towards the north by the said Narayen Dabulkar's Agar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their offices in Albert Buildings, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, AND MULLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Hurgowan Ramjee—

About	4 cases	34-44	ins. 18½	yds.	white nainsooks.
„	3 „	38	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	15 „	33-34	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	24 „	38	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	29 „	38-44	„ 18	„	white jacconets.
„	68 „	38	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	25 „	37½-38	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	20 „	41	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	14 „	39	„ 20	„	do. do.
„	21 „	33	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	57 „	39	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	2 „	45-54	„ 22	„	white nainsooks.
„	7 „	39-40	„ 18	„	white mulls.
„	8 „	39	„ 18	„	white nainsooks.
„	5 „	33	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	10 „	30	„ 18	„	do. do.
„	5 „	38-9	„ 18	„	do. do.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 do. strong victoria.
1 pair of handsome strong grey Arab horses, both go in single and double, very quiet.
1 chestnut Arab galloway, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong built Victoria in very good order, a glass fronted miniature office brougham, a handsome chesnut Arab horse, plants, &c., the property of S S SOLOMON, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND SIX GINS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

90 1,1002—6 improved patent double action knife, roller cotton gins, with wood rollers covered with walrus leather grids 5-15" 20" wide for driving by power.
3 do. do. as above 30" wide.
3 do. do. as above 40" wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS IRON PIPES.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Essoof Ally Esmailjee—

E E M—136 bundles gas iron pipes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston," with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, one heliograph, with travelling case, one large and powerful Telescope on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c.,&c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT&Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Europe-built vis-a-vis, one brown Australian mare, goes well in harness, sets of English-made single harness, &c., the property of Major SAWYER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 6, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening advices an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 95⅞, the market rate of discount on Short London Bills having been unaltered at 3⅛ per cent., while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅛ higher, at 3⅜ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver further advanced ¼d. per oz., say to 45½d. ; and Rupee Securities were ¾ per cent. higher in Fours, and 1 per cent. in 4½ per cents., at £75¼ and £77½, respectively ; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower at 99 cents with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 8·89 dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 326,000 ounces of Silver at 99·50 to 99.70 cents. The Indian Council made further extra allotments of Bills to the amount of 5 lakhs on Bombay and 15 lakhs on Calcutta yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 5 3-32d. to 1s. 5¼d. the extreme price showing an advance of 15-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 7-32d. on the highest rate obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4⅛d. Paris quotations come unchanged.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter higher, both on the spot and to arrive at 44s. 6d. and 43s. 6d. respectively, per quarter ex-quay. Wheat was flat, and ¼d. per cental lower is quoted for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 9½d., White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5½d. per cental ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday with more business doing, the total Sales having amounted to 14,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4⅞d., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 49-64d. for May deliveries, and 4 59 64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 8⅝ cents ; but Futures for August were three points higher, at 8·92 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the United States ports were 8,000 bales ; and the total figures now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	8,000	4,200	5,400
Two days' do.	15,000	7,300	8,000
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,573,000	5,669,300	5,414,200

With rather more doing for export, but less for local spinners' account, this market has been quiet to-day, and prices show no quotable change. Shippers have taken 1,050 bales, made up of 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 174 ; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 156·8 ; 150 Bhownugger, at 183¾ ; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 191 ; while the Mills have only bought 200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 158 ; and 100 Kurri Ginned, at Rs. 179 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, but business continues to be upon a small scale, and on the basis of last previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, and this market is also steady, rates being quite unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,036 bales.
Wheat	241,492 cwts.
Linseed	83,789 „
Rapeseed	39,524 „
Gingelly	3,508 „
Poppyseed	9,730 „
Groundnuts	9,681 „
Castorseed	5,116 „

FREIGHTS.—There has not been much enquiry to-day from shippers except at lower rates ; but owners and speculators are firm in their pretensions. The Bedouin 1s. for late June loading for Marseilles has filled up at 25s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE seemed to open steady at 1s. 5⅛d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, but soon became very unsettled, and ready Credits were placed at 1s. 5 11-32d., then at 1s. 5⅛d. ; but in the afternoon rates declined to 1s. 5 5-16d. for ready Bills, and 1s. 5 11-32d. for May delivery. Bank remittance was done at 1s. 5⅛d. for ready demand, and 1s. 5 1-16d. for Telegraphic ; but a rush having been made by native buyers, closing rates were as undernoted :

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·82½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been a quiet market as to business, but rates have continued their upward movement, and Four per cents advanced at one time to 106 1-16 for cash, 105 13-16 for the 1st June account, and 105⅛ for the Settlement at the end of that month ; a portion of this rise was afterwards lost however, and the closing price of Fours for Money, was 105 15-16, with Account rates lower in proportion. 4½ per cents are still quoted nominally at 107½.

SHARES.—There has been little enquiry in this market to-day in any direction, and quotations generally are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Only one line is working to Burmah. Deferred telegrams are likely to suffer delay.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour, ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	1	5 p.m.	1	9
Teheran	5	2	23 p.m.	...	12
Suez	5	2	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	22	...	3
„ Madras	3	33	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 4.

10 p.m. ... 81·4

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

6 a.m. ... 78·6
10 a.m. ... 84·0
2 p.m. ... 86·0
4 p.m. ... 85·8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th May, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·824
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	78
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	263

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—April 18, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of R H Craddock, C S, of a daughter.
GRANT—April 24, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major H G Grant, Seaforth Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ASHWORTH—BAILEY—April 30, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C J Palmer, MA, John Henry Ashworth, to Charlotte, widow of Wm Bailey, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

PATERSON—April 9, at Darjeeling, of pneumonia, Constance Mary, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Paterson, of Mirzapur, aged 7 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. F. M." AND "H."—The opening of the Coroner's inquiry renders your letters superfluous.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891.

THE narrative which the *Englishman* has given of the incidents precedent to the rising at Manipur can only be placed, as we have placed it, in juxtaposition with Lord Cross's statement in the House of Lords that "he did not believe the Indian Government ever intended that the Jubraj was to be summoned to the Durbar for the purpose of being arrested, and that he would be greatly surprised if that was what had been done." That which would greatly surprise the Secretary of State has, if our contemporary may be believed, actually been done—done, too, against the judgment and the protest of the one official whom Mr. Quinton might reasonably have looked to as the wisest and most trustworthy of available councillors. The time has now come when the responsibility for all that led up to this terrible catastrophe must be candidly apportioned, even though in apportioning it justice can only be done to one of the victims by attaching blame to another. As the case stood at first it seemed that fatuity itself has guided the footsteps of Mr. Grimwood. He had been some years in the country ; he knew the people and their leaders ; he knew what their means of resistance were ; he ought to have known how far, in case of provocation, they were likely to use them. So people were saying a month ago, and the most that was then said about Mr. Quinton was that he had been sadly misled—that he had suffered himself to be led by a blind guide, and so had been conducted to his doom. We have now heard the last of this view of the question. The Chief Commissioner of Assam, with less than limited knowledge of the country, followed no other guidance in this undertaking than his instructions from the Government and his own will. What these instructions are we do not know. They are on their way to England, where they will be made public. The Indian public, whom they concern much more intimately than the public at home, might, we should have thought, have been permitted while they are on their way to learn at least the purport of their contents. As to poor Mr. Quinton's determination—concerning which we have not yet been specifically told whether or not it went in advance of his instructions—this clearly had free play so far as any local check or guidance was concerned. The Chief Commissioner begins by sending forward his assistant, Mr. Gurdon, to make inquiries at Manipur and gather information. This Mr. Gurdon does with great assiduity, and with great astuteness too, for Mr. Grimwood had no suspicion of the purpose for which the information was being got, or of the object for which Mr. Quinton was coming to Manipur. It seems unhappily almost as easy to answer as to ask the question why Mr. Quinton's communication with his assistant at this time was carried on in Italian. If he had—as he almost surely had—a cypher code for his communications with Mr. Grimwood, these messages in the language of Machiavelli are inexplicable ; let us still hope that it will not hereafter be necessary to say that they were unjustifiable. Mr. Grimwood is known to have been all along on friendly terms with the Jubraj. A glimpse of their relationship is seen in the fact that when Mr. Gurdon, having performed his share in the weaving of the net in which the Jubraj was to be caught, went back to Mr. Quinton at Sengmai, Mr. Grimwood, with a guest of his, accepted the Jubraj's hospitality in a shooting expedition. When, a few days later, the Resident met the Chief Commissioner at Sengmai, he was told in strict confidence, and to his dismay, that the Jubraj was to be arrested in open Durbar, and that it was he who would have to carry out the arrest. How this plan struck Mr. Grimwood we learn only indirectly, but Mrs. Grimwood's appeal to Mr. Quinton to spare her husband a task which would be more than disagreeable to him, showed plainly enough what the Resident thought of a plan which was aimed at a noble with whom to the very last the pretence of an ostentatious friendship was being kept up. If an endeavour should be made to exclude Mrs. Grimwood's protest from the admissible evidence, the answer would be that an *ex post facto* solemnity is given to anything that that courageous and resourceful woman may have said, by the chapter that has been added to the story of heroism that was first told in these columns three weeks ago. If any endeavour were made to set aside Mrs. Grimwood as a witness, it would, we believe, be discouraged on all hands. So, then, the protest against the Jubraj's arrest—especially under the circumstances projected by Mr. Quinton—was as strong as it could well have been, and unless Mr. Quinton resolved upon the arrest in implicit obedience to the order of Government, and to that alone, he was acting against a light that should have been for his guidance. The justification that presented itself to him is clear enough. The Government of India, he told Mr. Grimwood, could not allow anyone except themselves to make and unmake Maharajahs, and as the Jubraj had such a power in the country, he must be deported. The ethical side of this declaration is sure not to escape notice. But for the moment we have to deal less with the principle itself than with the method which Mr. Quinton chose for carrying it out. Mr. Quinton told no one but the Resident that he intended to invite the Jubraj to the Durbar and there arrest him. The Jubraj, suspecting nothing, attended the Durbar at the time originally appointed. This is of primary importance. He might then have been arrested without difficulty ; but a certain document of some importance in the proceedings had not been completed. The Durbar was postponed till the afternoon, and it was this delay which proved fatal to Mr. Quinton's plan. For it enabled the fly to see the outer meshes of the net that had been laid for him, though within the Residency there were closer and stronger meshes in the shape of guards in every room and at every point of egress. All this fits in with the order that was first heard of some weeks ago that in the Durbar a British officer should sit between each Manipuri. The long and short of the story is that the Jubraj refused to attend a Durbar to which he plainly saw that he had been invited only that he might be arrested. If the question be asked whether the conduct of the Jubraj at this stage of the history was so very astonishing after all, there can, we fear be but one answer to it. The material for astonishment is really on the other side. There was this man treating and being treated by British officers with the appearance of friendship, entertaining the Resident at a shooting party on one day, on another going out to meet the Commissioner and talking cheerily with him by the way about arranging for a polo match, and suspecting nothing until he sees that the little Manipur Residency to which he had been invited was guarded at every opening. On the other hand there was the Chief Commissioner, fair-seeming and friendly in outward demeanour, yet keeping his plans while they were in course of development from the officer whom he should from the beginning have consulted at every step, and when the time came for carrying them out, using a State ceremony which should have been an occasion of dignity as a trap for the capture of the highest personage but one in the State. Such is the story, as it now stands. It will astonish Lord Cross, and we suspect it will not greatly please the public at large, either in India or at home.

THE inquest on the bodies of the Parsee young ladies who fell from the University Tower on the 25th April was resumed yesterday in the spacious Library, which was filled by an intensely interested audience, largely composed of Parsees. The inquiry promises to be not only exhaustive but exhausting, scarcely perceptible progress having been accomplished in the three hours devoted to the examination of witnesses. Mr. Inverarity, who represented the relatives of the deceased girls, set an example of brevity in his interrogatories which might be followed with advantage ; the questions he put bore on some point which it was desirable to establish, the irrelevant or superfluous being passed by with serene indifference. The mother of the elder girl identified her garments, and deposed that when Buchoobai went out none of them were torn. The testimony of Ardaseer, the betrothed husband of Buchoobai and brother of Perozbai, and that of the husband of the latter, went to show that the girls were quite content with their condition and prospects, and were habitually cheerful. The elder girl had for some short time been affected with hysterical fits, but for some three years past her health was good. She left home in good spirits ; they were seen by one Parsee, a stranger to them, walking past Treacher's in the direction of the Tower at 3 o'clock ; directly afterwards another Parsee, also a stranger, saw them pass the High Court, and in half-an-hour afterwards, this young man, a clerk in the Advocate-General's office, hearing that two Parsee girls had fallen from the Tower and been killed, ran out, and saw their bodies, one in a victoria and the other on the ground where it had fallen. These witnesses deposed that the girls were talking cheerfully to each other ; half an hour before their death they were laughing together. No one was then following them. They were next seen to enter the University Gardens by the turnstile ; the lad who saw them, a Bunnia, observed a Parsee "bigger than himself" following them at a little distance. This Parsee put two fingers in his mouth and whistled loudly ; and then called out in Guzerati "Fast women !" The girls turned round and looked at him ; he turned his face so that it should not be seen ; they went on ; he followed, and the Bunnia lost sight of all three as they passed the south corner of the Library going towards the Tower. This evidence, given with intelligence and obvious truthfulness, led to a very dramatic scene followed by a demonstration of startling vehemence amongst the audience, which testified to the extraordinary tension of feeling aroused by the supposition that the fate of the girls was due to foul play. Asked whether he could identify the Parsee who insulted the Parsee ladies, Bhawanidas Ranchordas said he could if he saw him. The Parsee Aslajee was then brought into the Library and placed amongst the crowd. A group was formed, most of those placed in it being Parsees. Darkness having set in candles were carried to the group by policemen. Bhawanidas turned round, walked towards the group, and extending his arm, pointed to Aslajee. The decision and certitude of this identification, and the attitude of the two youths had an electrical effect on the spectators ; they cheered and clapped their hands as in a theatre. The cheers rose into a roar, and the excitement seemed on the point of becoming dangerous, when the intervention of the Coroner and the efforts of the police, sustained by the cries of "silence" from those who kept their heads, restored order. Aslajee then came forward, and gave his name ; when he appeared outside the building, escorted by the police with orders to see that no one touched him, the shouting and yells of the large crowds in the gardens could be heard in the building, and added considerably to the impression caused by the incident. The inquest was soon afterwards adjourned. Lest it should be hastily assumed that the identification of Aslajee as the youth who was guilty of unbecoming behaviour to the girls when they were in the gardens has established the theory of foul play in the Tower, it is as well to state that there is nothing to justify so sweeping an inference. It is probable that when the inquest is resumed some further light may be thrown on the circumstances attending the deaths of the two young women ; but so far as we are aware the ill-advised youth in question is not likely to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Lord Knutsford's Bill for enforcing the observance of Treaty rights by Newfoundland has passed through Committee of the House of Lords, certain Government amendments being agreed to making the operation of the Bill temporary, pending the result of the negociations now proceeding.

THE MANIPUR RISING.

Sir J. Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the papers on the Manipur question, comprising the instructions given to the late Commissioner Quinton and all communications which had passed between Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, and the Government of India, regarding the expedition to Manipur, would be presented to the House, when a despatch, which is now on its way, is received.

THE EXTENSION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Replying to a further question in the House of Commons, Sir J. Gorst said that the projected Company for constructing the Chittagong-Assam Railway, was the only one to which a Government guarantee was offered.

THE QUESTION OF ARMY PROMOTION.

The special Commission appointed to consider the question of promotion in the British Army held its first sitting yesterday, Monday.

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

ROME, MAY 4.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a resolution by an immense majority approving the conduct of the Government and the troops in connection with the suppression of the disorders which arose on Friday during the labour demonstrations.

PARIS, MAY 4.

The funeral of the men who were shot at Fourmies, whilst attempting to rescue their comrades from custody, which, it was feared, would lead to a disturbance, took place to-day, and passed over quietly. The funeral procession extended over a mile and a half. Troops were held in readiness to suppress any disturbance.

NEW ARMY WARRANT.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The War Office has notified that the Warrant of 22nd February, 1890, has been cancelled, and a revised warrant granted, regulating pay, promotion, and pensions in the army.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The death is announced of the Archbishop of York from pneumonia, arising from an attack of influenza.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5.

Mr. Secretary Blaine, replying to the accusation made by the Marquis di Rudini that he had been guilty of disregarding diplomatic usages, denies that the telegram referred to by the Italian Premier was of a confidential nature.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury yesterday purchased 326,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 99·50 to 99·70.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, MAY 5.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William, speaking at a banquet at Dusseldorf yesterday, said he would leave nothing untried in his endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 24th ult., left here at midnight on Monday, the 4th inst., for Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria left here last night (Monday) at midnight for Colombo and Australia.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on the 2nd inst.

THE GOA ELECTIONS.

(FROM THE PRESIDENT.)

MARGAO, MAY 5.

Christovam Pinto, candidato partido popular, proclamado deputado 9,831 votos contra 1,513. Governador neutro.

[Christovam Pinto, the candidate of the Popular Party, has been declared Deputy, being elected by 9,831 votes against 1,513. The Governor remained neutral.]

A VESSEL ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A fire broke out on board the steamer Daventry, which arrived here on Saturday, with a general cargo. The cause of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of some of the crew in smoking in the store-hatch, where the fire originated. No very serious damage has been done. Fire-engines were promptly on the jetty, where the vessel is moored, and the fire extinguished in about an hour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this evening.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 5.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Oratara, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅛
4½ per cent. „	77⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
Bar Silver	45⅛

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

THE FUGITIVES STILL AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 5.

Trustworthy intelligence has been received at Manipur that the Regent and his brother, with only some twenty followers, are lying hid, a few marches away. Captain Dun, with ninety rifles of the 43rd Goorkhas, have been sent out to capture them. Mr. Mitchell will accompany the party as Assistant Political Officer. Chassad, the place the fugitives are making for, is within reach of three posts, held by the Upper Burma Military Police, namely, Homalia, Thaungdut, and Toungbqin. General Collett has asked the Chief Commissioner of Burma to move detachments from these places to hunt the Regent and his companions down. It is reported that the Regent and his brothers have separated, each having only about half-a-dozen followers, and it is further rumoured that the Regent will come in voluntarily within seventy-four hours to stand his trial. Should he not do so and Captain Dun fail in his efforts, small columns will be sent to Moidang and Noobishi as well as other places, so as to close in on the fugitives. Mirangan Sing, a subadar in the Manipur army, has been arrested. He is a Hindustani, and fought against us. Two wounded Manipuris have been sent in by General Graham from Palel. One of these is Mya Min sarrow, who is reported to have actually killed Mr. Quinton, and was supposed to have been himself killed in the action with Lieutenant Grant's force. He is wounded in three places, and was caught by Moungbat, fifteen miles from Thobal. Lieutenant Grant is rapidly recovering from his wound. He only joined the army in 1882, but his dash and pluck attracted attention whilst serving under General White, in Upper Burma.

LIEUTENANT GRANT'S ACCOUNT.

The following is a summary of his own account of his late exploits :—On the 27th of March he was in command of Tammu, with eighty men of the 12th Burma Infantry, when he was ordered by General Stewart to move at once on Manipur, with his detachment, the idea being that Mr. Quinton and other officers were still alive, and he might possibly rescue them. Jemadar Bildar had arrived at Tammu with thirty-four men of the 43rd Goorkhas from Langthobal, having fought his way past the Manipuri thanas, burning such as fired upon him. Lieutenant Grant selected fifty men of his own regiment, and forty of the 43rd, with their brave jemadar. His own sepoys were Punjabi Mussulmans, and a few being Pathans. Twenty were old soldiers, and the others recruits who had been drilled, for eight months, but only fired a few rounds of ball cartridge at the musketry practice. There was plenty of Snider ammunition at Tammu; and one hundred and sixty rounds per rifle were taken for the fifty men; but the men of the 43rd were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and had only fifty rounds each, no more being procurable. The transport consisted of three elephants, a few ponies, and some Cossiah coolies. The column started a day after receiving orders from General Stewart, and had only proceeded seven miles, when they were fired upon by Kahow Chins in ambuscade. These were quickly dispersed. Then the Manipuri soldiers began to be seen at the second stage from Tammu. One hundred came in view, and fired a few shots; but did not venture into close quarters. Lieutenant Grant bivouacked in the afternoon, starting again at 11 o'clock at night. After an hour's march the road was discovered to be blocked by trees, which had been cut down and fenced across the path. A hundred and fifty Manipuris occupied a sheltered trench on a hill, just above the road; but it being a bright moonlight night, the obstacles on the road were soon removed, and the position of the enemy was carried by a rush. In the morning the force arrived at Palel, which was garrisoned by two hundred Manipuris, who took to their heels, and were pursued for three miles; three prisoners being taken. One was the cook of the Aprai Major, an official in charge of the road from Manipur to the Tammu road, and who had that day been in command of Palel. This prisoner gave an account of the massacre, and said that Aprai Major had been instructed to close the Tammu road and resist any troops moving towards Manipur. "I did not like the news much," says Lieutenant Grant, in telling his story; "but I did not believe it. I considered over the matter, and, arguing that if the military authorities wished me to return, they could easily recall me by a messenger from Tammu. I decided to push on. I thought I might find a fort of some kind, in which I could entrench myself, leave my baggage, and transport under a small guard, and go out with the rest of my men, taking plenty of ammunition. In that way I believed I might afford help to the prisoners." Having arrived at this conclusion, he wrote to Captain Presgrave, who he thought would be the officer sent up to Tammu, telling him what he had heard, and what he intended to do. This letter was given to the cook who was sworn in Manipuri fashion on a drawn sword to faithfully deliver it at Tammu. His two fellow-prisoners were threatened with death unless he fulfilled his oath, and so terrified were they and so fully did they believe the threat would be carried out that they most carefully instructed the old man as to the route he was to take. This done Lieutenant Grant started on the night of the 30th for Thobal, and by dawn his flanking parties began to drive the Manipuris before them. By daylight he came in view of the open plain extending for miles from side to side across which the road passed on to the right. All was open, but running parallel with the road on the left was a military line of walled compounds, each with two or three houses masked by trees and bamboos. It was in one of these compounds that afterwards a defensive position was finally taken up. A water-course was close to the compounds crossed by a bridge which was burning; to save which Lieutenant Grant hurried up his men, galloping forward himself to reconnoitre. As soon as he reached the water-course and without the least warning fire was suddenly opened at a range of fifty yards. Lieutenant Grant got a bullet through his coat, and was slightly wounded in the back. He thought this was the chance to test his men. They were in fighting formation, twenty being in firing line, ten in support on each flank, and forty with the baggage. The order was given to advance, and to use Lieutenant Grant's own words, "they behaved beautifully. It was like a page out of the drill book. There was a volley from the right party, and a rush from the left, and *vice-versa*. We lost only one man in the first rush. He was shot through the head. I thought for a moment he was hanging back, but on reaching him I saw that he was dead. The enemy were firing through loopholes in the walls hidden by hedges. We got to within one hundred yards of them, but the water-course was between us, and I could not tell their number. We laid down and fired for ten minutes, but made no impression. I went back to the supports on each flank, and ordered them to creep up wide of the first firing line, but like brave fellows as they are they jumped up, rushing forward right to the edge of the stream, and began firing the fighting line with fixed bayonets. There was a cry from the left that the enemy were running, and then we plunged pellmell into the water-course. It was rather deep and one little Goorkha disappeared altogether for a second. I myself got fast in the weeds, and was ignominously hauled out by a Jamedar, but we got across somehow. The Manipuris were seen in full flight, their white clothing making them excellent targets. On the enemy's left was a lot of rifle-pits, and in these numbers were caught like rats in a trap and bayoneted. On the right were the compound walls giving good shelter, but behind them lay a number of dead shot through the head." There were eight hundred men holding this position. The position held by the enemy was strong as they were entrenched behind the walls, and having a fairly deep stream in the front, and while the least hesitation on the part of Lieutenant Grant would have meant the destruction of his party, the forty Punjabis and Goorkhas, for that was really all the attacking party consisted of, have covered themselves with glory. There was no fort to storm or occupy, but Lieutenant Grant made for himself a position that he was able to hold. He occupied three compounds beyond the water-course, destroying most of the houses in them, cutting down the trees so as to form an abatis about the walls. His camp proper, containing his transport and followers, occupied the corner of the compound, nearest to the water-course; to which he afterwards made a covered way so as to secure his water-supply, and his rear was protected by the channel. His right was safe as the country was quite open. His front was fairly secured as he had two compounds partially clear beyond his camp proper. Leaving a wall well in advance from behind was some cover on his left, which an enterprising enemy would have taken advantage of. In the houses were found some tons of paddy and fifty pots of liquid goor, both of which were welcome as supplies were running short. For the remainder of the day the enemy did nothing, but early next morning they were seen on the move eight hundred yards away. Two shots were fired at them, and a man dropped each time. They withdrew at three in the afternoon. They advanced in great strength. The wall in advance of the entrenched camp was lined by our sepoys, who waited patiently until the enemy were within six hundred yards, when they poured into them volley after volley. The Manipuris soon retreated, and about an hour afterwards got two seven-pounder rifle guns into position on a hill, exactly one thousand yards from the wall, and opened fire with common shell. They got the range in three shots, and then began using shrapnell. The practice was good, but a few volleys from the Martinis of the Goorkhas killed some of the gunners. The guns were then withdrawn to fifteen hundred yards, one only coming into action at five o'clock. A second attack was made on the left front, the weakest part of the position. This was repulsed, and the Manipuris drew off to their original position. All that night the enemy fired into the camp, but Lieutenant Grant would not allow a shot to be fired in return. At three the following morning every one was awakened to assist in completing the defences of the camp, the entrenchment, and abatis were strengthened. Telegraph wires were laid outside as an entanglement, loopholes were cut, and no efforts were spared to make the camp an entrenched one in the full sense of the term. On April 2 as the Manipuris showed no sign of renewing hostilities, further defensive measures were taken; and more trees were cut down for the abatis, but sufficient were left to mass the camp from the Artillerymen on the hill.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

Official information from Manipur states that Niranjon Subedar has been arrested. People are flocking back and surrendering their arms.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

Jules le Grande, the Nowgong murderer, escaped by enlarging a drain.

One hundred of the 8th Bengal Cavalry have been sent out in pursuit of him.

DARING DACOITY.

A daring dacoity was committed on Saturday, at Sileya, a village close to Nowgong. Five villagers were wounded, a girl was carried off, and the head zemindar robbed of ten thousand rupees.

FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

It is surely time for the authorities to alter the system by which designations are given to our frontier expeditions, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Why, for instance, should the Force operating beyond Kohat, be called the "Miranzai Field Force"? The Miranzai valley is British territory, and the inhabitants more or less peaceful subjects, so the term is decidedly a misnomer. The troops certainly have to traverse the Miranzai valley, but they are fighting against the Orakzaies, and are at this moment in the Orakzaie country, or beyond, and an alteration in the name of the force would make things clearer.

Similarly the "Hazara Field Force" does not even approximately indicate the sphere of operations of what the public more sensibly insist upon calling the Black Mountain Expedition. An English Member of Parliament of an inquiring mind might turn to the map of India and look up on the Miranzai valley and the Hazara district, and gather therefrom some very indistinct idea of the operations really in progress. Appropriate nomenclature of the Forces would make such misapprehension impossible.

But—is it possible that these trans-frontier expeditons are authoritatively labelled with the names of cis-frontier districts to deceive that Member of Parliament, whose strong point—especially on the Radical side—is not Imperial geography? Of course, if he sees from his map that the Miranzai Field Force and the Hazara Field Force are only engaged in restoring order in our frontier districts, it is all right: what he objects to is the despatch of expeditions across the frontier, to overawe tribes and establish military posts, &c. Perhaps there may be virtue in a name, however, seemingly incongruous.

A NEW VIEW OF RUSSIA.

Our London correspondent sends us an interesting account of an interview with Dr. J. Pollen, C.S., who has had the advantage of studying Russian and the Russians at first hand :—Dr. J. Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, has just returned to England from a prolonged tour in Southern Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, &c. Dr. Pollen happened to be passing through the latter principality on the day M. Beltcheff, the Bulgarian Minister, was assassinated, and was the object of a curious contretemps. At one of the railway stations Dr. Pollen entered into conversation with a Bulgarian fellow-traveller. Their talk was on politics, and Dr. Pollen expressed his opinions quite freely, candidly remarking that the people of Bulgaria were guilty of gross ingratitude to their deliverers, the Russians. Dr. Pollen spoke Russian, and the Bulgarian his own native tongue. Dr. Pollen says he found that he could always get along with Prince Ferdinand's subjects by speaking Russian. When Dr. Pollen and his companion took their seats they were much surprised to find themselves followed by a policeman. After the train had started the guardian of the law roughly demanded to see Dr. Pollen's passport, at the same time putting him through a severe cross-examination. The policeman then turned to the unfortunate native, and asked "Who are you?" "I am a Bulgarian" was the reply. "How could I know you are speaking the truth? Have you any papers to prove your identification?" The man discovered he had a few letters in his possession. These the policeman took charge of, and carried away with him at the third or fourth station from the one where he overheard the compromising chat. Dr. Pollen speaks enthusiastically of Russian progress, contrasting the improved and improving condition of the large cities with the shockingly dirty state of Constantinople. He also praises very highly the workshops. It is evident that the Russian is bent on supplying his own wants without being obliged to buy from foreign countries. Whether he will succeed is another matter. Dr. Pollen declares that the stories of Russian cruelty to the Jews are, as might be expected, exaggerated. Respectable Hebrews are not interfered with, and one influential member of the race at Moscow assured Dr. Pollen that his people did not want the aid of the Lord Mayor of London. "If there is anything to complain of," said this gentleman, "we can complain ourselves." The feeling of the English residing in Russia by no means corresponds, it seems, with that of certain busy-bodies in this country. There is at least one of her Majesty's Consular representatives, who openly tells his friends that if he were Czar of all the Russias he would issue an ukase ordering the Jews to leave his Empire within twenty-four hours. It is not the whole of the money-lending class that is so detested. There are reputable Jews engaged in this occupation as there are, to use Dr. Pollen's own words to me, respected Marwarees in your Indian villages. The peripatetic usurers are the men who excite so much indignation in the Emperor's dominions. And this is not to be wondered at, if the incidents repeated to me by Dr. Pollen are a fair sample of their general behaviour. The poor Moujik, simple and unsuspicious, appears to be the constant victim of Jewish rascality. Dr. Pollen, who has been away from India now altogether two years, leaves for Bombay on the 3rd of May, in the Peshawar. I understand that Mr. Mackenzie, the new Secretary to the Bombay Government, goes out in the same steamer.

At St. Leonard's, on Monday, Dr. Pollen lectured on Russian administrative morality as compared with that of India. He combated the prevailing impression that all Russian officials are confirmed bribe-takers. He quoted several instances in which within his own personal experience Russian subordinate officials had refused little offerings that would have been regarded by a London policeman or Indian Puttawala in any department not as "bribes," but merely as well-earned "tips." Dwelling on the low pay of Russian officials, especially in the Postal Department, Dr. Pollen said that the principle hitherto accepted in Indian administration was that administrative officials must be well paid, so as to place them above suspicion or temptation, in other words must be "bribed to be honest." But of recent years owing to the pressure of a cast-iron financial system there had been a tendency to lose sight of this important principle. The shears had been applied freely, and Indian administrative officers deprived of one state perquisite after another until many were placed in a state of positive temptation. No English official serving in India, is according to the lecturer, overpaid, but there are thousands of officials, European and Native, dangerously underpaid. It would be well, Dr. Pollen thinks, to recognise "the principle of paid for purity." Russia is beginning to understand this, and is steadily raising the pay and expanding the privileges of her administrative officers, while India is moving in exactly the opposite direction. The "petty reduction and miserable economies" from time to time insisted upon by the Indian Treasury cause a constantly-spreading discontent which constituted a grave weakness. The discontent of even one administrative officer would prove far more fatal to the well-being of the Indian ryot for whose pockets Sir John Gorst affected so much concern than half a dozen Manipur disasters.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Our London correspondent writes as follows :—For intelligent criticism on the recent factory legislation the palm must be awarded to the *Leeds Mercury*. That journal which has been, in common with other country papers, favoured with a letter from the irresponsible Mr. Holt-Hallet argues that the amendments embodied in the new Bill fall far short of the first demands made by the operatives in the cotton mills of India. "There is some reason to fear," adds the writer, "that pressure has been put upon the Government of India in the interests of the manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and that as the result the measure submitted to the Indian Council leaves a series of grievances redressed." That preasure has been exercised in the interests of the English manufacturers is very likely, but in a direction different from that suggested by the *Leeds Mercury*. In the ballot, on Tuesday, Mr. Provand, one of the Liberal members for Glasgow, secured a day, May 5, for his motion re pecting the conditions of Factory and mill labour in India. He has lived in the Far East, but has no personal knowledge of India. He carries on business as a merchant in Manchester, but spends most of his time in London. He has been told that the life of a mill operative in India is nothing short of slavery, and he is quite a man after Mr Holt-Hallett's heart. When I spoke to him Mr. Provand was not expecting that he would have a chance of bringing on his resolution; he thought Mr. Maclean's motion would come first. The hon. member for Oldham, however, is still without a day. The other Mr. Maclean, who was constantly confused with the former aditor of the *Bombay Gazette*, is no longer e member of the House. As a reward for his support of the Government he has received a mastership in Lunacy, the one vacated by the new Legal Member of Council, Sir Alexander Miller, carrying with it the comfortable salary of £2,000. According to an evening paper the two Parliamentary Macleans were the subject of a lobby *mot*. "The new Lunacy Master's name is pronounced 'Maclane,' the other member's 'Macleen,' and it got to be said the Oldham man is clean, and the other isn't." This is good enough for a joke, but "the Oldham man" is, so far as my experience goes, as often called "Maclane" as "Macleen" at St. Stephen's. Mr. Peel distinguished them by speaking of the one as Mr. James Maclean, and the other as Mr. Francis Maclean. Physically they are both a credit to their class; but in other respects they have not much in common. I do not hear of Mr. J. M. Maclean being in the running for any well-paid appointment. It is pretty generally believed that if the Government had offered him a seat in the Secretary of State's Council, when there was a vacancy three or four years ago, it would not have been refused. Disappointed Conservative M. P.s are extremely jealous of the favour, the disproportionate favour they contend, shown by Lord Salisbury to his Liberal Unionist supporters. The dissatisfaction does not seem altogether reasonable, seeing that without the Liberal Unionist vote the Conservatives would have been on the wrong side of the House for five years past.

THE MANIPUR TRAGEDY.

ITS ORIGIN AND CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following deeply interesting narrative, obviously embodying information derived from the only survivor who has a knowledge of the occurrences in the Manipur Residency which were the prelude to the catastrophe, appears in the Calcutta *Englishman*. In perusing the narrative it is necessary to bear in mind the declaration of Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords, on the 2nd instant that "he did not believe that the Indian Government ever intended that the Jubraj was to be summoned to a Darbar for the purpose of being arrested, and he would be greatly surprised if that was what had been done." Here is the narrative :—

THE RESIDENT KEPT IN THE DARK.

On Sunday, the 15th March, Mr. Gurdon arrived at the Residency at Manipur, having been sent forward by the Chief Commissioner presumably to make enquiries and gather information. On Monday, the 16th, he closely questioned Mr. Grimwood with regard to Manipuri affairs. Mr. Grimwood was well posted on the subject, and gave all the information sought for; but from first to last he was studiously kept in ignorance of what was the object of the Chief Commissioner's coming and for what purpose he was being questioned. So marked was this that (as a blind we must now think) to the astonishment of Mr. Grimwood and of the Manipur Durbar 500 coolies were requisitioned for the Chief Commissioner on the Tammu Road and further, the telegrams which passed between Mr. Gurdon and the Chief Commissioner were communicated in the Italian language. On Tuesday, the 17th, Mr. Gurdon left to rejoin the Chief Commissioner, and on Friday, the 20th, Mr. Grimwood went out to meet him at Sengmai, returning on Saturday, the 21st, at 7-30 p.m. In the interval between Mr. Gurdon's departure from the Residency and Friday, Mr. Grimwood, and Lieutenant Simpson, of the 43rd Goorkhas, who happened to be a guest at the Residency, went out on a shooting expedition, which had been organised for them by the Jubraj.

THE INTENDED COUP.

When Mr. Grimwood met the Chief Commissioner at Sengmai, he was for the first time, and in strict confidence, told that it had been determined to arrest the Jubraj in open Durbar and deport him from the country, and he was informed to his dismay that his was the hand required to execute that office. On Sunday, the 22nd, the Chief Commissioner arrived at Manipur at 9 a.m., with his escort, having been met some distance on the road outside the town by the Jubraj, the individual whom he had come to arrest, and a Durbar was ordered at noon to be held in the Durbar Hall at the Residency. The military officers were not taken into the Chief Commissioner's confidence. Mrs. Grimwood had been told by her husband on his return from Sengmai of the intended *coup*, but she had maintained at his request the strictest reserve on the subject. Mrs. Grimwood, however, as the time approached took advantage of an opportunity to beg of the Chief Commissioner not to force upon her husband the distressing task of arresting the Jubraj since he had always been on very friendly terms with her husband and herself, and earnestly besought him to impose that disagreeable duty upon some one else. The Chief Commissioner firmly declined to alter his plans, all eging that it lay in the province of Mr. Grimwood's duty to make the arrest, and in reply to Mrs. Grimwood he informed her that the reason of the arrest was that the Government of India could not allow any one except themselves to make and unmake Maharajahs, and since the Jubraj was such a power in the country he must for reasons of State be sent out of Manipur. At the hour appointed, the Maharajah, often referred to as the Regent, the Jubraj and the Senapati arrived at the Residency, but they were not admitted into the Durbar Hall, because the translation of a certain document from the Government required for the occasion had not been completed.

THE SUSPICIONS OF THE JUBRAJ.

This delay gave the Jubraj the opportunity of noting the unusual disposition of the troops under four British officers on the steps of and surrrounding the house on every side. As a matter of fact, though this could not have then been known to the Jubraj, the troops were posted as a guard in every room leading out of the Durbar Hall, and at every point of egress from it, four sepoys being located in Mrs. Grimwood's bed-room. After the translation was ready, that is to say at about 1-30 p.m., the Maharajah entered the Durbar Hall; but the Jubraj and the Senapati could not be found. The Maharajah waited 2½ hours. During this period Mr. and Mrs. Grimwood remained with him, doing the honours of the house. The Chief Commissioner steadily refused to see the Maharajah in the absence of the Jubraj, while the Jubraj, on his part persisted in excusing himself on the plea of ill-health. Eventually the Durbar was postponed until the next day, Monday, the 23rd, at 8 a. m. When that hour arrived, word was brought that the Jubraj could not attend as he continued unwell, and the Durbar was postponed until 12-30 p. m. on the same day. At that hour the Jubraj again refused to come, still alleging the same excuse.

FROM THE ULTIMATUM TO THE TRUCE.

At 4 p. m., the Chief Commissioner, apparently recognising the futility of attempts being made to secure the attendance of the Jubraj before himself, sent Mr. Grimwood to inform him (the Jubraj) of the decision of Government and to peremptorily require him to leave the country, giving him a stated time for his preparations and to make his adieus to his family. Mr. Grimwood went on this mission to the Jubraj's palace with Lieutenant Simpson, who had volunteered to accompany him. For three hours Mr. Grimwood remained with the Jubraj, striving, but without success, to persuade him to leave the country, holding out the hope in accordance with his instructions that he (the Jubraj) would be allowed to return after three or four years if his conduct during that period was considered satisfactory to the Government, but the Jubraj stolidly refused to leave his country protesting that he had not done anything to deserve banishment. At daybreak next day the place was attacked, as already reported. At 7-30 p.m., there was a truce. Mr. Grimwood now suggested abandoning the Residency and retiring to certain heights, about 1½ miles back, arguing that the fact of the telegraph lines have been cut would have given warning to their friends of a disaster. Mr. Grimwood, who again at his own request, was accompanied by his friend, Lieutenant Simpson, was sent out to parley. The Jubraj declined to negotiate with any one other than the Chief Commissioner in person, and the Chief Commissioner at about 8-30 p.m. went forth to sue for terms.

"ONE CARTRIDGE FOR HER, THE OTHER FOR HIMSELF."

To describe how a delicately nurtured lady suddenly found herself engulphed in all the terrible incidents of war; that on one of the many occasions she narrowly escaped the bullet with which a sepoy who was so near her when he was struck that his brains bespattered the body of her dress; how in a confined cellar with the wounded and the dying so closely packed that she scarcely could move among them, with the floor so besmeared with gore that the hem of her garment was stained with it all round she ministered, now to Lieutenant Brackenbury, who lay, riddled with bullets, begging for silence and quiet; now to a wounded Goorkha crying aloud in his agony; of the faithful Naga ayce who, knowing that no food could be available for her, risked the fire of both parties for his mistress's sake, and eventually was brought before her a captive with his offering of three eggs; of her last sad offices to Lieutenant Brackenbury, who expired just as the fugitives were leaving the Residency at midnight; of the perilous march through the trackless jungle, starting daily at four in the morning and continuing for fifteen and sixteen incessant hours, depending for subsistence on grasses and bamboo shoots, with water only here and there in muddy holes, not an encumbrance to her guardians, but a real and useful help, for when the havildar and sepoy who were leading followed a path which would have taken the fugitives down, as they afterwards found, to a village, and to their destruction, she with splendid confidence, without certain knowledge, but only in the exercise of her judgment, pointed the way over the hill, which finally landed them on to the road they were seeking to find; and how, as she was dragging herself up a hill with Captain Butcher near the last of their line, the enemy suddenly appeared in pursuit, and Captain Butcher taking a rifle from a sepoy near fired over her body as she was made to lie down before him, and with unerring aim hit five men without a miss, and effectually checked their advance; of the awful period of suspense, while the hunted fugitives waited for an approaching party to declare themselves friends or foes; how Captain Butcher turning to Mrs. Grimwood told her that he had reserved two cartridges, that if the advancing man proved to be Manipuris, he intended one of the cartridges for her and the other for himself of her acquiescence, followed by the pathetic enquiry "Will it hurt, Captain Butcher?"; of her arrival at Silchar still unconscious of the fate of her husband, with her head protected with a *pugree* and her feet encased in loose clumsy ammunition boots, physically very weary, but unbroken in spirit; of the fidelity and gallantry of the Goorkhas; of Captain Butcher's decision of character; of Lieutenant Albert Edward Woods, who will always be a central figure in any true narrative of that famous fight.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER FATALITY.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The inquiry into the University Tower fatality was resumed by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, in the University Library, which was kindly granted for the occasion by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Mr. Inverarity instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased girls Buchoobai and Perozbai. Superintendent MacDermott, who was first examined, produced the clothes of the deceased Buchoobai and Perozbai worn at the time of the occurrence, with the exception of the white cloth covering the head of Buchoobai, which all Parsee ladies wear. Dossebai, the mother of Buchoobai, recognised the clothes of the two girls, which were in a whole condition when they left home. The *muttaband*, or cloth covering Buchoobai's head, must have been on when she went away; indeed, she would not allow her to go away without it. Regarding the occurrence, when she heard that two Parsee girls had fallen from the Tower, she could not believe they were Buchoobai and Perozbai, for she understood they had gone to visit an aunt in Chira Bazaar. On going, however, to the Tower she recognised the bodies. Ardeshir, the husband of Buchoobai, was next examined. The Coroner began by asking questions about Buchoobai's condition, as to whether she was of a merry or a morose disposition, whether she was content with her lot, and was a religious enthusiast or not. Ardeshir replied that both the deceased girls were of a very happy disposition. He and his wife, he said, had no objection to each other, and he felt sure she was looking forward to a happy life when their marriage was carried out. As to her religious observances, she did pray, for theirs being a religious family, she would not be allowed to neglect them, but she was not a religious enthusiast. From that the witness went on to narrate how he heard of the occurrence, and how he recognised the bodies, and how, as he said in the statement he made to Superintendent MacDermott, published at the beginning of last week, he went home in a victoria to fetch his mother to identify the bodies. He also referred, as showing the condition in which they lived, to the borrowing transactions that occasionally took place between him and his wife. He knew his wife had Rs. 5,000 left her by her father, but he never thought to whom it would go in the event of her death; and since her death he had never thought of claiming it. Indeed, he knew nothing about his wife's effects, but he believed from what his mother said that nothing was missing. Sorabjee, the husband of Perozbai, was also examined, and generally corroborated the statements of the previous witness, adding that she was of a cheerful disposition and never said she was tired of her life. Two other witnesses spoke to having seen the girls pass on their way to the Tower, evidently in a cheerful mood. One Cursetjee Eduljee Forbes, who recognised the bodies, said he lifted the sarree of one and saw nail marks on the breast. One of them, he noticed, had no *muttaband* on her head. Shortly after this a most exciting scene took place. A witness, named Bhagvandas Runchordas, who had been in the garden on the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th April, said he saw the girls come in, followed by a young Parsee, who whistled with his fingers, and said *Lohdkan chalia* (good-looking ladies are passing). The girls looked round, but went on, and the young Parsee tried to hide his face. He considered the action of the Parsee abusive. Being asked if he would recognise the Parsee, the Coroner ordered him to be placed in the crowd in order to allow the witness to recognise him if he could. It being dark he took round a candle, and at once pointed out the Parsee he had seen in the garden. The excitement of the audience knew no bounds. They cheered vociferously, paying no attention to the Coroner's endeavours to preserve order. It was only when the Parsee, whose name was Manockjee Aslajee, was removed under police protection that quietness was restored, and the proceedings were allowed to. The following is the evidence in detail :—

Superintendent MacDermott, of the A Divison, examined, said :—I was present at the opening of the inquest on the 26th April, and also when the jury had a view of the bodies. The clothes were removed from both bodies by order of the Coroner, and given into my possession. I have kept them in my possession all along, except the trousers worn by the two deceased, which I took to the Chemical Analyser to Government, with a letter from the Commissioner of Police. They were returned to me yesterday, and I have them here now. I have separated the clothes of Buchoobai and Perozbai, (clothes of Buchoobai, produced). The clothes of Buchoobai consisted of one saree, one sadra, one white jacket, one worsted jacket, one pair of trousers, and nine silver buttons.

The Coroner: Where is the *muttaband*—the cloth which every Parsee woman wears on her head?—No *muttaband* was received by the police. I know that every Parsee woman wears such an article, but I do not know anything about Buchoobai's. I also got one gold earring which had been removed from the body by one of the corpse-bearers and handed to me, which I also produce. The clothes of Perozbai consist of one sarree, one sadra, one white jacket, one red woollen jacket, one pair of trousers, and one *muttaband*.

Dossebai, mother of Perozbai, re-called, said: I recognise all the clothes as those which the deceased Buchoobai wore on the day she last left my house alive. The white jacket is torn in several places at the back. The jacket was fastened with silver studs. All the button-holes except two are now torn. When Buchoobai left home the jacket was not torn. Buchoobai would not go out of the house with torn clothes. The coloured jacket, which is now torn, was new, and was not torn when she went out. Buchoobai had a large stock of clothes. I recognize all the clothes of Perozbai as those she wore on the last day she left my house alive. Her trousers were quite new then, and had never been washed. The right leg of the trousers is torn both across and upwards as far as the groin. They were not torn when she left home. The white jacket is now torn at the back. It was fastened by thread buttons. The buttons are not on it now. Her coloured jacket is also torn at the front. The buttons are intact. She wore no torn clothes when she went out. She also has a very large stock of clothes.

A juryman to witness: Has the book that Perozbai took with her, when she left home, been returned to you?—No.

Were you in the habit of seeing the deceased dress before they left home?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity: Was Buchoobai in the habit of wearing spectacles, and did she wear them on this occasion when she went out of the house?—Yes.

Mr. McDermott: What were the frames of the spectacles made of?—White metal.

Why did she wear them?—Because she was short-sighted. She had no disease of the eyes.

Did Buchoobai wear a *muttaband* when she went out?—Yes, she would not have been allowed to go out without it.

Did she wear hairpins in her hair?—No.

Did Perozbai wear hairpins?—No, she sometimes tightened her jacket with a hair-pin.

Dr. Blaney: How many years was Buchoobai with you?—She came to live with me when she was ten years.

Have you ever seen her have hysteric fits?—Yes, when she was sixteen.

How many has she had?—She suffered from fits at irregular intervals; at intervals of four, five, eight, or fifteen years old.

She was sixteen years old when first attacked?—Yes

Did she bite her tongue?—No, she recovered immediately water was dashed on her face.

Did she ever fall?—She never fell. She knew when a fit was coming on, and gave us warning. Doctors had treated her for the fits, but they never said what was the cause.

Superintendent McDermott: From whom did you first hear of the deaths of Buchoobai and Perozbai?—From my ayah.

What is the ayah's name?—Panbai.

What did she say?—Panbai only said that she had heard that two Parsee girls had fallen from the University Tower, but she did not believe it could be Buchoobai and Perozbai, as they had gone to their aunts at Cheera Bazaar.

Who finally gave you information about the deaths?—My son Ardasir came home after lamplight, and asked where Buchoobai and Perozbai were, and I replied that they had gone to their aunt's. He replied he had seen two bodies of Parsee girls near the University Tower, that they looked like Perozbai and Buchoobai and asked me to come there with him, and look at them. I went there, and saw the bodies and recognised them.

By the Coroner: Were you surprised at finding the girls had gone to the University Tower instead of their aunt's; or was it a thing which they might have done?—No; I was not surprised. Being big girls they went where they pleased. I did not restrict them

from going anywhere, or insist on knowing where they went. They never said anything about going to the University Tower, and I never told them they should not go there.

Mr. Inverarity asked if the tear on Perozbai's trousers was on the front or the back, and on the outer or inner side of the thigh?—It is on the front and on the inner side.

By the jury: When had Buchoobai last a hysterical fit?—She had had no hysterical fit for the last three and a half years, and during that period she enjoyed very good health.

By the Coroner: Was she a strong young woman? Yes.

By the Jury: Were they fearless or timid girls?—They were not timid girls.

By the Coroner: You said they were in very good health; then I suppose they were not under medical treatment?—No; they were not under medical treatment before their death.

Ardashir Bur jorji Godrej, the husband of Buchoobai, examined by the Coroner, said: I am an Arts student in the Elphinsto ne College. Buchoobai, my wife, and I lived in the same house, but not in a matrimonial condition. Our marriage was intended to be completed when I passed my B. A. Examination. She was quite satisfied with that arrangement. It is a common thing when marriages take place at a very early age, for the young wife to wait until her husband has completed his studies; and I was married to Buchoobai about ten years ago. We were never in the habit of discussing the question of our final marriage, for neither of us had any objection to one another. My wife Buchoobai was always of a very happy and merry disposition, and so was my sister Pherozbai, although my wife possessed the higher spirits of the two. My wife was a very strong young woman, and enjoyed good health during the last three or four years. I am quite sure about that. She never suffered from despondency, and never said she was tired of life. I am quite sure she always looked forward to a bright and happy future. She used to pray, but was not a religious enthusiast, and performed all her religious duties. Ours is a religious family, and she would not be permitted to neglect her religious observances. My mother gave her everything that was reasonable. My mother was equally kind to both girls. On the 25th April I left home at 2-30 p.m., and when I left I spoke to my wife. Buchoobai came to me, and returned a rupee she had borrowed about fifteen days previously, and she asked me if I would take some tea. I replied I would take tea after I was dressed. She was in very good spirits then. I did not speak to Pherozbai at that time. I went to my Persian teacher's house, and remained with him until a quarter-past five, when I returned home. When I got there the woman servant, Panbai, told me that two Parsee girls had fallen from the University Tower, and were dead. Not thinking it was my sister and my wife, I sat down and took my tea, and left home at a quarter to six for the purpose of taking a walk. On my way to the Esplanade I met a friend, named Mr. Cursetjee Mowrawalla, and I told him what my female servant had told me. We then went to the Tower together, and saw a very large crowd collected in front of the University Library, and I enquired what was the matter. The bodies were said to be in the Library Hall on the ground-floor, and I was unable to get in until a quarter to seven, when I got in, and saw the bodies. I did not recognise either of them at first sight. I got out, and went home in a victoria, and brought my mother. I did this because I thought the bodies resembled my wife and sister. When my mother saw them she recognised them at once. I likewise recognised them.

Supt. MacDermott: What rendered it difficult for you to recognise your wife and sister?—The faces of both were much disfigured.

Did you examine the clothes?—I did not.

When did Buchoobai's father die?—Ten or eleven years ago.

Did he leave any property to your wife?—Yes.

What property?—Five thousand rupees.

Has the money been paid to you?—No.

Did you ever ask your wife to claim the money from her mother?—Never.

Who has the money?—My parents hold it.

The Coroner: What relation was Buchoobai's father to yours?—My father and my wife's father were brothers.

A Juryman: Were you and your wife in the habit of lending each other small sums of money?—Yes, and I always repaid what I borrowed. The reason of that was that we were not man and wife. We both obtained money from my mother.

A Juryman: In the event of your wife's death, who would get the Rs. 5,000?—I do not know.

Did you think you had any claim if your wife died?—I never thought about having a claim on the sum.

Amongst your wife's effects is there anything missing?—I know nothing about my wife's effects; but my mother says nothing is missing.

Mr. Inverarity: When you first saw the bodies in the University Library, how was the place lighted?—It was dimly lighted by only two candles, and I am short-sighted. I have seen very few dead bodies.

A Juryman: Were your wife and sister fond of reading novels?—Neither my wife nor sister could read novels in English.

Were they in the habit of reading Guzerati novels, which I believe are far more exciting than English?—She did not read Guzerati.

Sorabjee Dunjeeshah Dustoor Camdin, the husband of Pherozbai, said he was a school-boy attending the Parsee Benevolent Institution. I do not know when I was married to Pherozbai, but I am now twenty years of age. My wife Pherozbai and I lived in the same house with Dosibai, my wife's mother, who was my maternal aunt. On the 25th of last month I was at home, I fell asleep about half-past one and awoke about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and heard nothing about the two deceased. I then went to hear Sequah at the Boree Bunder, and about seven o'clock when I was still there hearing him, I was informed that two Parsee girls had fallen from the University Tower. I went to Stone Bunder with a friend, and leaving him there went home, when I was told my wife and Buchoobai had been killed by falling from the Rajabai Tower. I remained at home, and about 9 and 9-30 p.m. the two dead bodies were brought home.

By Superintendent MacDermott.—My marriage with Perozbai was not completed. The time for the completion of the marriage had not been settled.

By the Coroner: Why were you residing with your aunt instead of with your father?—I was taken by my aunt about ten years ago to be brought up by her, because my father is too poor to give me a good education.

By Mr. Inverarity.—My father lives with my mother-in-law's brother, as he has not a house of his own.

By the Coroner: Pherozbai, you say, was of a merry and happy disposition. Did she ever say she was tired of her life?—No, never; and she always enjoyed good health.

By the Jury: Was she in the habit of reading at home?—Yes: her school-books.

Any Gujerati tales?—No; nothing but her school books.

Burjorjee Jamasjee Pavri, a clerk in the employ of D. Chothia and Company, commission agents, residing at Agiary Lane, Khetwady, examined, said: I did not know the two deceased girls, Buchoobai and Pherozbai. On Saturday, the 25th of last month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, I was going from my office, in Hornby Road, to the National Bank. When I came opposite Treacher's shop, on the east side, I saw the two Parsee girls walking towards the High Court in front of me. One of them had a small paper or pamphlet in her hand; and as they walked along they talked with each other, and seemed to be in a very cheerful mood; but I was not able to hear what they were saying. Then, after passing Treacher's shop I saw them turn the corner, and go in the direction of the High Court. I then lost sight of them. But on going home at five o'clock I heard that two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Rajabai Tower, and were dead. I at once went to the Tower, which I reached about six o'clock. I saw the two bodies in the hall downstairs, and recognised them as the girls I had previously seen turning round Treacher's shop.

When you saw these girls turning round Treacher's corner, was there anybody following them?—I did not notice anybody.

By Mr. Inverarity: When you saw these two ladies at 3 o'clock, had they each a *muttabund* on their heads?—Yes.

Did you notice whether each of them had spectacle.—No; neither of them was then wearing spectacles.

By the Coroner: Did you speak to them?—No, I did not.

By the Jury.—They were not excited in the least when walking in the direction of the High Court.

Cursetjee Eduljee Forbes, head clerk to the Advocate-General, residing at Dunji Dougri Street, said: On Saturday, the 25th ult., at 3 o'clock, I was standing in the eastern corridor, in front of the office of the Advocate-General, on the first floor of the High Court. At that time I saw two Parsee ladies [illegible] on I did not know, passing by the High Court on the Eldon-road, and going towards the Rajabai Tower. They were talking to each other, and had laughing and cheerful faces. I saw a pamphlet in the hand of one of the ladies, and that was Pherozbai. Nobody was with them. There was nobody following them, so far as I know. About half-an-hour afterwards I was informed by one of my office sepoys that two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Rajabai Tower. I at once ran downstairs and went to the Tower, and saw one Parsee lady lying dead on the University Library porch and another in a victoria. I identified both ladies as the same whom I had seen half-an-hour previously passing the High Court. On feeling the lady's pulse in the victoria I found it beating. I thereupon desired a sepoy standing by (A 516,) to go with deceased to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He got into the victoria and drove away. I then returned to look at the dead body of the lady who was lying dead near the porch. Her body was covered with a black saree. I lifted one end and found her breast uncovered and saw some deep marks or nail scratches, and her waistcoat was torn. About 4-15 I returned to my office, and came back to the Tower about 6-15 p.m. for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bodies were identified. The lady on the ground had no *muttabund* on when I lifted the *sarree*. On learning that the bodies were not identified I informed Superintendent MacDermott and Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali one of the girls was carrying a pamphlet, and if that was searched for that might prove their identity. I did not go up the Tower.

Mr. Inverarity: When the ladies passed you had they *muttabunds* on?—The one nearest me had. Neither of the ladies were wearing spectacles when they passed my office.

Bhugwandas Runchordas, a broker in carriages and horses, residing at Bazar Gate Street, said: On Saturday, the 25th April last, at 3 p.m., I came to the University Gardens, to inquire of one of the *mallies* if his nephew had returned from his country. He said he had not, and I sat down on a bench and smoked a *biddie*. As I was smoking I saw two Parsee ladies whom I now know to be the two deceased, enter the garden by the turnstile, and go across the eastern face of the Library. A Parsee lad was following them about twenty paces behind, and he placed his fingers in his mouth, and whistled loudly. I do not know what that was for, and he said "Lohdkan chalia" (good-looking ladies are passing), on which the two girls turned round and looked at him; but said nothing. He then turned round to hide his face, when the girls walked on, the Parsee continuing to follow them. They then turned round the corner of the Library, and I lost sight of them, and the Parsee also disappeared after them. I remained in the garden about five minutes, and then went away to Sassoon's office. I came back to the University about 5-30 p.m., and saw a crowd of people collected there, but did not see the bodies of the deceased.

By the Jury: Did you hear the Parsee say "*Lohdkan chalia* distinctly?—Yes, he spoke loud enough for the ladies and me to hear.

Did you consider that behaviour (the whistling and the expression *lohdkan chalia*) abusive?—I did.

Could you identify the Parsee again?—I could.

The Coroner: Put that Parsee amongst the crowd, so that the witness may be allowed to identify him if he can. (Sensation.)

The witness then went up to the Parsee, and by the aid of candles, as it was now dark, at once identified the Parsee he had seen following the girls in the garden.

A sensational scene followed. The whole audience, such as were not already standing, rose to their feet and cheered vociferously. This continued for several minutes, and the Coroner said: "I will be very reluctant to close the proceedings, but if you do not keep order, I will have to close this court." His words were not heard, however, amid the noise, and it was with great difficulty order was again restored.

The Parsee, whose name was Manockjee Aalajee, then left the room under the protection of the police.

The Coroner: How did Aalajee whistle?

The witness: He whistled with his right hand.

A Juryman: How do you know he whistled at the ladies?—Because the ladies turned round. The women did not seem to be afraid.

A Juryman: Were there any other ladies present?—There were no other ladies to whom Manockjee's whistle or words could apply.

At this stage the enquiry adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon, at the University Library.

A general fund is being organised among the Parsees for offering rewards for the apprehension of the culprits, for recognising the zealous services of those who are deserving of encouragement, &c.

A meeting of the Syndicate of the Bombay University was held at the University premises on Friday evening last, when, after some discussion, it was resolved to prepare a set of very strict rules under which alone permission to visit the Tower should in future be granted. Meanwhile, it was resolved to close the Tower to the general public.

At the request of the police authorities, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban had been engaged in preparing an elaborate plan, with all proper measurements and dimensions of the Tower and its principal features, for the information of the Coroner's jury.

The *Akhbar-e-Soudagar*, a Gujerati daily, says: We have once before spoken of the report of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon. We are now enabled to announce positively that Dr. Sidney Smith's evidence before the jury will be corroborative of the report made by Dr. Sorabjee Nadirsha and Dr. Framjee Divecha. The report which Dr. Sidney Smith has prepared on the general features of the occurrence speaks of an outrage committed upon both the Parsee ladies.

Another native journal states that arrangements are being made to notify a large reward from Government for information concerning the culprit or culprits; and that this step will place the entire Parsee community under a deep sense of thankfulness to Government.

These two statements, that relating to the supposed purport of Dr. Sidney Smith's report and the supposed intention of Government to offer a reward for culprits who probably have no existence, are not only unauthorised but unauthentic.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated Hongkong April 16th, says:—In consequence of greater reduction in prices of raw cotton and the demand for all the manufactured having much more fallen off in all the consuming districts (except Shanghai and ports in the North) combined with the extremely heavy stocks in second hands, together with the continued pressing attitude of holders towards dealers to realize, all the above reasons have caused our yarn market to rule weaker for all counts and descriptions, prices having receded from 25 to 50 cents per bale, leading to unsatisfactory business and the market closes as under:—The dealers, having sufficient stocks of the latest purchases of No. 20s. and the unfavourable advices from the interior, refrained from further purchases during the interval, which resulted in a further decline of from 25 to 50 cents per bale, demand having been limited to actual requirements only, the market closing dull. In sympathy with the above, certain descriptions of No. 16s. and 12s. have also suffered a decline of from 25 to 50 cents per bale and a very small business has been done. Middling and inferior descriptions of No. 10s. have also participated in the general depression, and prices have further receded about 50 cents per bale, while those for suitable and desirable qualities have been maintained; business transacted during the period has been confined to immediate wants. Owing to very low prices ruling at present, suitable threads of No. 6s. have been asked for and a few sales of a retail character only have been recorded; but No. 8s. have remained still entirely neglected. Nothing has been doing at present in Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. to 40s. As previously anticipated, a decline of fully one Tael per bale in prices of all descriptions of Nos. 10s., 16s. and 20s. has induced business in Shanghai most satisfactorily, and large volumes of business have been recorded there during the period under review. During the fortnight arrivals 8,549 bales, sales 4,728 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports 1,594 bales; and unsold stocks 30,261 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 6,536 bales and for Japan 301 bales. On the contrary, from Japan advices for Indian yarns lately to hand are very discouraging, the demand marked in our last has entirely disappeared, and a complete quietness has again prevailed owing to native buyers having sufficient stocks in their hands. Prices quoted are purely nominal in absence of any business during the past fortnight.

The Russian steamship Nishni Novgorod, carrying military workmen and implements to Vladivostock, to be employed in constructing the railway through Siberia, was not allowed by the Porte to pass through the Dardanelles until very urgent representations had been made by M. de Nelidoff, who afterwards lodged a strong protest against the delay as a violation of the Russo-Turkey Commercial Treaty.

The Secretary of State for War, the President of the Board of Trade, and the First Lord of the Admiralty have each furnished Sir Edward Reed with a paper setting forth several objections to his Tubular Bridge scheme. These he does not regard as unanswerable. The Bill stood for second reading on the 15th ult., but at his instance was postponed. It is probable that it may be allowed to lapse this Session, the recess being used to combat official objections.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

A correspondent who has just returned to Bombay from the East Coast writes:—Your note some time ago about the progress of the works on the East Coast Railway has been copied into most of the Indian papers, and probably was perused by some of the powers that be; but so far it has not had the effect of improving the system of work. I have lately returned from a business visit to that part of the country; and being interested in railway matters I took a few notes of what I saw and heard, and these confirm in every particular your remarks above referred to. One usually associates the idea of railway works in progress with swarms of busy work-people in all directions hurrying along with their baskets of earth or pans of mortar as the case may be. But on the East Coast Railway there is nothing of this kind. A few coolies here and there leisurely slouch along as if a few years more or less in the duration of their work would make no difference. It was explained to me that the price allowed for earth-work is so miserably low, and that to make it profitable contractors have to give such rates as were only an inducement to the few people who live absolutely on the railway to come and work, which they do most irregularly and spasmodically. An extra anna or two in the rupee would bring in thousands of people more, for the country teems with population. But this the contractors it seems cannot afford. The engineers know well that push means extra rates, which they cannot give, and so they have to be satisfied with things as they are. It is not considered that contractors do not undertake work for amusement, but expect a fair amount of profit. A man I met, a Kathiawari, who had been all along the work, told me the case was the same everywhere. There was an utter want of "jee" about it.

There is of course hardly any question of quality about the earthwork. There low rates means slow progress, and a certain amount of slovenliness, and nothing more. But with masonry it is different. Here, low rates mean inferior work at the best, and scamping wherever possible, and I must say from what I saw of the stonework going on I have not much confidence in its stability under the stress of heavy trains at high speeds. The only stone available is an intractable gneiss or granite, very hard and brittle, and which requires a great deal of hard work to dress properly. Lime, as made locally, is poor stuff, and good rates have therefore to be given for lime, specially made of acceptable quality. Indigenous masons capable of the work required on a railway are non-existent, and good men, mostly Kathiawaris and Kutchis, have to be imported at high rates. Superior coolies for handling big stones are up-country men at high pay, and only sand, water, and ordinary cooly labour are cheap, and yet the rates allowed for masonry in the larger bridges is only Rs. 38, and in the smaller ones Rs. 22 per hundred cubic feet. The rates estimated for are Rs. 60 and 38, respectively, and the specifications of the two classes of work are drawn out accordingly. In other words the estimated rates are good, and first-class work is expected for them. The engineers know very well the first-class work cannot be given for the low rates allowed, and so they accept work which is not first-class, or up to the standard necessary on a through broad gauge line on which heavy traffic is certain. As with the bridges so with the buildings, and from the sample I saw of a permanent bungalow, it is evident that cheapness is the one desideratum. Such work in stations or buildings within the influence of the vibration of passing trains would not stand very long.

The season is well advanced now, but little progress I saw and heard had been made with the few larger bridges which have been begun. Here, as elsewhere, rates are screwed down to the lowest figure, and most of the men who have taken these works are said to have come to the end of their financial tether, and their work is either stopped or going languidly on. In such works, speaking of foundations, it is impossible in some cases to know what is before you, and one foundation may swallow up the profits of a whole season's hard work, so that good rates and generous treatment in such cases are absolutely necessary if work is to "chul" properly; grinding economy is, however, the order of the day, and respectable contractors of good standing, who have, to their misfortune, come to the East Coast line, avoid such risky works.

The policy of the line is to carry on the works in the way to be expected from a village bunnia—everything is done by *ha'porths* and *pen'orths*, and everyone seems to be disgusted, the engineers as well as the contractors, who are hit hardest by the miserable parsimony of the system. We are told that fresh sections cannot be opened up for want of sufficient staff, and this is so. The country seems to be by no means unpleasant to live in, but it is a fact that few of the engineers who are appointed to the East Coast Railway ever go there, they all manage to keep away from it, if they possibly can. The reason is not far to seek. Good men who have reputations to lose, or who take a pride in their work, do not care to spend their time in haggling over pies with a lot of petty contractors, and that is how they have to earn their pay under the present system; it is humiliating to honourable professional men.

It is boasted I believe that the East Coast Railway is to be the cheapest in India. It may be so, but from experience of this system in other places, it is probable a few over-sanguine contractors will be ruined, and then the work will have to be finished at far higher rates than would have satisfied men of standing for really good work, or it will be finished departmentally at rates far beyond any looked for by the most expensive contractor.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to a statement made in your paper of the 27th April, in which the first account of the sad death of the two Parsee ladies appeared.

You say "a passer-by along the University Road, the short cross-road that leads from Rampart Row into the Mayo Road, was startled to see a Parsee female fall into the University compound from a height of 100 feet, from a panel of a window in the Tower which was open. At the interval of a few minutes, from a panel of a window *lower down in the Tower*, which was also open (the rest of the windows on that side being all closed), was seen the body of another Parsee female falling down."

It seems to me the "passer by," who made this statement, should be more closely questioned, for if the two ladies fell from different windows and at a few minutes interval, it does not look at all like suicide or accident, but decidedly like foul-play as if there had been a struggle. One poor girl falling out of the upper window, the other in her frantic efforts to escape falling from the lower one. This statement by a "passer-by" seems to have been quite overlooked since the first account appeared.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of April 24th, left Aden at midnight on Monday and may be expected here on Sunday morning. The Assam which communicated with the Victoria at Aden brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Lieut. J. W. Milne, Mr. J. W. Walker Miss M. E. Wilson, Lieut. E. B. Hobes, Mr. C. A. Williamson, Lieut. W. C. French, Lieut. C. J. Matthew, Lieut. F. M. Carter, Lieut. G. Gay, Lieut. C. H. Bennett, Mr. Carthwright, Miss E. Adams.

From Brindisi.—Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. C. Brown, Major MacBay, Miss Boardman, Mr. W. L. Abbot.

Reports have been rife in Europe about the failing health of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, the head of the firm in Paris. A Paris Correspondent says he is quite well. The Rothschild who has been in poor health is Baron Gustave, who has been obliged to winter in Algeria and Egypt. Telegraphing on the same subject, on the 16th ult., a Vienna Correspondent says:—With regard to the news that the family council of the Paris Rothschilds has resolved to place M. Lambert of Brussels at the head of the firm if Baron Alphonse should retire, the "Neue Freie Presse" absolutely refuses to credit the statement, and thinks the family council could not have have taken place without Baron Albert of Vienna, who has, however, not been to Paris for weeks, and was at a hunting party the previous day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the inward English mails, is expected to arrive here on Sunday next about 9 a.m.

H. E. Monsignor Andreas Ajuti, the Papal Delegate of the East Indies, bade farewell to India on Monday, and left Ooty for Bombay *en route* for Rome, where he is urgently required in connection with the question of the jurisdictions.

The Simla season may be fairly said to have opened on Saturday week, by the picnic given by the Viceroy's staff at that beautiful place for such entertainments—the Glen. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne were present, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock held an "at home" on Thursday afternoon last at Government House, Ootacamund. Rain had fallen in the morning, and it was wet throughout the afternoon, so that most of those present congregated in the drawing-room of the House. Very few played at tennis. His Excellency the Governor and several played squash rackets. Refreshments were served in the dining-room. The band played a selection; and on the whole "an enjoyable 'at Home'" was the verdict.

The Queen has granted a pension of £200 per annum to Miss Marie Perceval, sister of Captain Perceval, aide-de-camp to the late Duke of Albany. It was in Miss Perceval's Villa Nevada that the Duke of Albany died. To this may be added the information that Mr. W. H. Smith has recommended the Queen to grant pensions of £25 each to the two unmarried daughters of the late Dr. Sullivan, president of Queen's College, Cork.

Some disappointment was felt in the House of Commons at the postponment, by the desire of the First Lord of the Treasury, of Mr. Maclean's question whether, considering the anxiety caused in India by the recent division and the necessity for letting the Indian Government know what are the real intentions of the House of Commons with regard to the opium revenue, the Government would give a day for discussion of the main question raised by Sir J. Pease and of Sir R. Fowler's amendment.

It is announced from Belgrade that ex-King Milan has agreed to leave Servia during the minority of his son, on condition that the ex-Queen makes a similar sacrifice. The ex-King has been voted by the Skuptschina the sum of a million francs.

The Shah has dismissed Prince Dualet, the Governor of Khorassan, from his post and summoned him to Teheran.

A telegram from Lisbon says that the draft of the New Convention with England upon the African territories will be laid before the Cortes on May 4. It is thought probable that the Portuguese Cabinet will keep together until the African question has been settled.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Richard Henn Collins, Q.C., to be one of the Justices of the High Court, in the place of Mr. Justice Stephen, resigned. Mr. Collins, who was sworn in, and took the usual oaths of office before the Lord Chancellor in his lordship's private room of the House of Lords on Saturday, and his seat in Court on Tuesday morning, was born in 1842. He took his degree at Downing College, Cambridge, where he was bracketed fourth in the Classical Tripos. He was made a Fellow of Downing in 1865; was called to the bar in 1867, created a Q.C. in 1883, and elected a bencher in the following year.

Information reached New York on Saturday, April 11, from Iquique to the effect that Arica and Tacua had been captured by the insurgents. Arica is the only harbour in that region, and the principal thoroughfare for the commerce with Bolivia; consequently the loss to the Chilian Government is very serious, and the customs dues of the port will largely increase the resources of the Parliamentarians. Lord Salisbury has instructed the British Minister at Santiago to inform the Chilian Government that Great Britain cannot recognise their right to inflict penalties on British vessels which have visited in the ordinary course of trade ports in the possession of the insurgent forces. The *Imperial Gazette* of Berlin states that the absence of a German squadron from the Chilian coast was in no respect the cause of the seizure of the German collier Rajah, as an English collier was seized at the same time, notwithstanding the presence of the British ships. The English commander, moreover, obtained the release of both vessels, and a written promise of compensation for each.

The proposed reception in the City to the German Emperor will take place, if His Majesty accepts the invitation in the second week, in July. The precise form of the festivity is not yet settled, nor will it be till the Emperor's pleasure has been taken, but it may fairly be anticipated that—following the precedent of later years—the Imperial guest, accompanied by the Royal Family, will receive an address of welcome from the citizens in the Guildhall. This would admit of the German Emperor's progress through the streets being viewed by thousands of persons who would never else have an opportunity of seeing him.

Mr. Tracy, Secretary for the United States Navy, has signed a contract with the Dupont Powder Company at Wilmington, by which that firm will be enabled to establish works for the making of gun-cotton and smokeless powder for naval uses. The new contract is important from the fact that it provides for the first gun-cotton plant established in the United States.

Recent trials made in the Russian army to test the adaptability of snow breastworks against an enemy's fire, have resulted in the following conclusions, reported in the *Official Military Gazette*:—Snow thrown up 6ft. thick is a perfect protection against bullets fired at 300 paces. If packed up solidly with spade, and trampled down somewhat firmly, a thickness of 5ft. is enough. If the face of this snow barrier becomes frozen hard, 4ft. will suffice, while an outer crust of ice formed by pouring water over it, will render the snow intrenchment impenetrable beyond 3½ft.

The *Imperial Gazette* announces that Major von Wissmann has been relieved of his office as Imperial Commissioner in East Africa, with a special expression of satisfaction with his services, and that he had accepted the post of Commissioner under Baron von Soden, the new Governor of the Protectorate.

The trial of the "Mala Vita" prisoners at Bari, in Southern Italy, has been continued during the week. The scenes have been violent, and the informers have police protection. The title of the society, "Mala Vita," which signifies "Evil Life," is taken from a novel by Degia Como, which at the time of its publication was very popular in Italy. The principal object of the society appears to have been brigandage.

According to the *World*, there is no truth in the story that there is a "project of marriage" between the Duke of Clarence and Princess Margaret of Prussia; and, indeed, there is no idea of the Duke becoming engaged to anybody. It is, however, quite on the cards that the Princess may in the course of next year be betrothed to Prince George of Wales. Princess Margaret is not exactly pretty, but she is of decidedly pleasing appearance, and very amiable and intelligent. She is exceedingly fond of England and of the English.

The Countess of Zetland and Miss Balfour brought their tour through the distressed districts of Mayo and Galway to a close on Saturday, 11th ult. The reception accorded them was, without exception, of the most cordial character. One of the most noteworthy of the many places visited was the island of Innisken, about four miles due west from the Mullet, where the people showed their good feeling by surrounding the steamer Hawk with a whole fleet of their canoes or coracles, more shells covered with skins and tarpaulin. The clothing and cabins of these islanders are described as of the most primitive description, and their language as chiefly Irish.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of the firm of solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kangas, died at Coonoor, on Monday morning, after a short illness. Although Mr. Jefferson had reached the allotted span of human life, his accustomed vigor of mind and body had lead his friends to believe that some years of healthy energy were still before him, and his death has come upon them as an unexpected shock. He left Bombay for Coonoor with Mrs. Jefferson and his daughter early in April on account of the delicate state of his wife's health, and intended to return to business in Bombay by the end of June, leaving his wife and daughter at Coonoor. About the 10th of April he was attacked by lumbago, and latterly suffered from jaundice, but his medical advisers were not, up to within a short time of his death, apprehensive of any serious consequences from these attacks. A letter was received on Monday morning by his firm stating that he was making satisfactory progress, and that he expected to be in his usual health in about a week. The only intimation of his death was a telegram received on Monday evening from Miss Jefferson.

Mr. Jefferson's connection with this country extended to upwards of half a century, and during that time he has been intimately associated with some notable incidents in local history. In 1840, a youth fresh from his studies in England, he joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Collins, a solicitor then well-known in Bombay, and so successful was his career that fifteen years later he was able to retire. He went to England, and resided for ten or eleven years in the Isle of Man, but his energy and ceaseless activity were not satisfied by the monotonous rounds of a country-gentleman's life, and he was once more induced to enter into the activities of life in India. This time, however, he changed his profession, and returned to India to enter the large trading house of John Campbell and Co., as a partner. The fortunes of that great house were, however, on the wane, and in three years the partners had suffered such losses that they determined to wind up the concern whilst it was still solvent. This was accomplished, and in three years from the date of Mr. Jefferson entering on a commercial career, he returned to the legal profession. He joined Mr. Payne, and the firm of Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, gained a local reputation. In 1873-74 the firm was employed to defend Roopaliba, the widow of the Thakore of Koth, who was charged with bringing forward a spurious child as the Thakore's posthumous son. Through the exertions of Mr. Jefferson the case was transferred from the Ahmedabad Court, and brought to Bombay, and adjudicated on by Chief Justice Sir M. Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent. The case was one which at the time aroused deep interest in India owing to the questionable action of some Government officers. Roopaliba was successful in her suit against the Secretary of State, and Sir M. Westropp characterised the whole of the proceedings as oppressive. The Secretary of State subsequently removed Mr. Surendranath Banaji from the service for having dealt unfairly with suitors in his Court in order to conceal his own neglect of duty. Having acquired considerable fame in having brought this case to so successful an issue, the firm was shortly afterwards engaged to defend in 1875 his Highness Mulhar Rao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was charged with instigating an attempt made to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the British Resident at the Court of his Highness. The case was one that naturally caused considerable excitement throughout India and England at the time, and Mr. Jefferson succeeded in bringing out to India so eminent a counsel as the late Serjeant Ballantine. The enquiries made by the Commissioner of the Bombay Police resulted in the collection of evidence which in the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bombay, established a strong presumption that his Highness was implicated in the affair. The placing of the Gaekwar in honorable confinement at Baroda, the subsequent hearing of evidence before a commission, the acquittal of the Gaekwar on this specific charge and his punishment for other acts are matters of history, and need no recapitulation. It certainly was a signal honour for Mr. Jefferson and a true estimate of his ability that he should have been called upon to assist the Gaekwar in defending himself against charges so grave and serious. During that time Mr. Jefferson was assisted by his articled clerks, Mr. Bhaishanker and Mr. Dinshaw, and so soon as they had become admitted solicitors he joined them and established the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, and on the death of Mr. Dinshaw in 1886, Messrs. S. M. and F. M. Kangas were admitted as partners. This firm has a high reputation, and in the death of its chief it suffers a loss that is almost irreparable. Yesterday the business of the firm was suspended, and the whole of their cases in the High Court adjourned. Mr. Jefferson was interred at Coonoor.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, May 1.

The festivities in connection with the visit of H. E. the Governor last week were all too brief. His Excellency was only able to stay two days into which he certainly managed to compress a good deal of work. The other visitors, who came from various parts, all seemed to be decidedly busy people, who could not spare more than one extra day, and then had to fly back to their duties. For a wind-up there was a very pleasant little dance at the Residency; and when the guest bid good-bye to their hostess Miss Wodehouse, who had so gracefully entertained them, it was time to prepare for a start in the special train at 4 a.m.

On Monday morning the city folk had their share of festival in the shape of some "Aquatic Sports," of which the following was the programme:—

AQUATIC SPORTS.

These sports will be held on Monday, April 26, 1891, in the Panchganga, near the Maharajah's Ghat.

Judge.—Col. C. Wodehouse, C.I.E. Committee.—The Diwan of Kolhapur, Messrs. C. H. Candy, J. G. Westropp, P. Z. Cox, Rev. J. J. Priestley, Professor Apte, and the Chief of Mysal. Secretary and starter—Mr. H. J. Eunson. Sports to commence at 7 a.m punctually.

	Prizes.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Swimming race (open to all) 150 yards...	10	7	3
Swimming race (open to school-boys over 15 years) 120 yards	8	5	2½
Swimming race (open to school-boys under 15 years) 100 yards	6	3	1½
Hurdle race (open to all)	8	5	2
Diving distance (open to all)	5	2	1
Swimming on back (open to all).....	6	4	2

Intending competitors to give in their names to the honorary secretary on or before Monday morning.

More than seventy competitors appeared for the 150 yards race. They were accordingly started in five heats, the first and second of each heat competing in the final, which was won by Govinda Jadav of the K. I., in 2 min. 28 secs.

In the Hurdle Race the swimmers had to get over a bamboo ladder, lying on the surface of the water, then under another, and finally climb over a platform floating on casks. This was won by Bala Patil, of the High School.

There was a large throng of divers, the winner eventually turning up in Dowla Ranoji, with a distance of about 100 feet.

Colonel Wodehouse was prevented by his duties in the Sessions Court from staying till the end of the sports. The Dewan, therefore, presented to the winners the prizes which were the gift of the durbar.

About mid night yesterday a fine blaze was seen rising into the sky. It turned out to be some storerooms in the yard of the Executive Engineer's office. Mr. Shannon had the assistance of a large number of men of the K. I. under their officers—Lieuts. Westropp and Cox; and by means of the city fire-engine the conflagration was kept under control, and the office saved from damage.

Monday next is fixed for the closing of the local exhibition, and on that day the prizes will be distributed to the successful exhibitors.

A plebiscite having been instituted by a Paris paper for the purpose of ascertaining its readers' views on the question as to what is to be done with Tonquin, 7,300 replies out of 10,000 are in favour of the French remaining there, while the remaining 2,700 advocated evacuation.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan charges Nabobs Azamzung Kallulikhan, and Jumalikhan with receiving stolen property, valued at Rs. 7,50,000, and applied on behalf of the complainant to take the evidence of a female witness, who is now dangerously ill. Mr. Hemming, in making this application, stated that although the case had been adjourned until the 20th inst., the Court was quite competent to take the evidence of any witness before the case was called on for hearing. A witness for the prosecution who was a *purda* lady, and whose evidence would be of great importance to his client, was dangerously ill, and it was therefore absolutely necessary to take her evidence as soon as possible. Mr. Hemming said that Dr. Langley had examined the lady, and he would give evidence as to the critical condition in which the lady now was.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, who appeared on behalf of the accused Nabobs, opposed this application, saying that he was not prepared to go on with the case. There were two preliminary questions for the Court to decide; first, whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the case. The accused were subjects of H. H. the Nizam, and the theft was committed at Hyderabad, and the whole matter was exhaustively inquired into at Hyderabad.

Mr. Hemming objected to going into any preliminary questions, saying that it was not the proper time to raise such questions.

Mr. Budroodin, continuing, said that the matter was *res judicata*, and there was no use of recording any evidence now, when there were several questions involved in it. His clients had received no notice of this application and he himself did not know what evidence the witness would give. He had at present no materials to cross-examine the witness. There was no truth in the allegation that his clients committed the theft. The property belonged to his clients, and they had the right to dispose of their property in the manner they liked. They totally and absolutely denied the charge of theft. The property was their own, and the charge of theft was an invention on the part of the complainant.

Dr. E. H. R. Langley, examined by Mr. Hemming, said: I am a retired brigade-surgeon of the Bombay Army. This morning at 10 a.m. I examined a Mahomedan lady, named Nanymah. I found her exhausted, and in a very critical condition. Her pulse was very weak; and she has been so very weak that she can hardly turn round in the bed. She has been suffering from chronic dysentery for the last five months. She was confined four months ago. She is still suffering from chronic diseases. She has got an enlarged liver, and the least pressure causes great pain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin, Dr. Langley said: She is so very dangerously ill that the sooner her evidence is taken the better. I never saw the woman before in my life. I was told the history of her sickness by her female attendant. I had no personal knowledge about her, but it seems to me from her present state that she must have been ill for a long time past. Her age is about 35 or 36 years. I have begun to treat her since this morning, but I am informed that she was under the treatment of a Mahomedan doctor at Hyderabad. She is dangerously ill, and there are few chances of her recovery.

Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan, examined by Mr. Hemming, said: I was present when Dr. Langley examined the lady, whom I propose to call as a witness. She would prove the theft and identify certain property as a portion of the stolen property.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

"THE secret of victory lies in the legs of the soldiers." So said Captain Grierson in his lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the Tactics of Foreign Armies. Much is achieved in war which would be deemed impracticable in time of peace, says *Broad Arrow*, and yet without practice it would seem impossible for a commander to have much confidence in the staying powers of his men, however much good will they might put into the performance. There was wonderfully little falling-out of the German soldiery during the long rapid marches they made during the first phase of the Franco-German war, and Roberts' march from Cabul to Candahar will always be remembered as a convincing proof of the powers of sustained endurance of our own army. How is it, then, that a march of only ten miles in marching order, on a hot day in July, could not be attempted by an Aldershot battalion without bringing down on to the devoted head of the general ordering it such a storm of abuse as would effectually prevent its repetition, to say nothing of the small army of stragglers which would probably result from the experiment? The truth is that the practice is very necessary, but that it is deemed impolitic to give effect to it "all on account" of the possible influence it might have on recruiting. Hodge must not be shown too clearly that the trade of the fighting man cannot be learnt without hard work, or he wouldn't enlist, and really hard work must, on the other hand, not be too often required of the enlisted soldier, for fear he should break down under the process!

These volunteers! There is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief for you! exclaims the *Naval and Military Gazette*, You are not, be it observed, *the* "main pillar of the State!" You are only one of several pillars—how many we know not—which sustain the grand fabric of this Imperial structure, which was erected, by-the-by ere volunteers were thought of. Among the other main pillars, we presume that the army may be enumerated as well as the old constitutional force—the militia—and that the navy has its pride of place as of yore; but whatever other main pillars there may be, the Duke of Cambridge, speaking *urbi et orbi*, before the Lord Mayor of London, with his great authority, experience, and knowledge, has stamped the volunteers as they are to-day with his official brand as a military institution of the highest efficiency, and has waved authoritatively, if not contemptuously, aside the admonitions, lecturing, and fault-finding of those who ventured "to hint a doubt and hesitate dislike" about the perfect training of volunteer officers and men as shown in the Easter Monday operations. There is one consideration that must not be lost sight of—it is distinctive, and indicative of the distance between one of the main pillars and other main pillars of the State. It is only when the navy has failed to guard our coasts that the volunteers, in conjuction with the regulars, will be called on to engage in actual conflict with invaders belonging presumably to some first-rate military power in temporary command of the sea. For such an ordeal there can scarcely be too much preparation.

"T. S. D." writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*: SIR,—The stiffest subject in the last two or three Staff College entrance examinations has been Hindustani, a subject which is usually taken up by those serving in the East, with the result that everyone gets very low marks, and the practical officer who can speak it fluently is told that the paper was not intended for beginners, or that he has forgotten what he knew. Why should this be a harder paper than the one in Russian, in which subject everyone seems to get good marks? Not to have an equal standard spoils the merits of competition. The papers seem to have got harder all through, and in some cases the questions are so general in the nature that no one knows what the examiner exactly wants, and no little ingenuity, and consequent waste of time, is required to divine his requirements. And in some cases the questions asked are altogether out of the syllabus, as happened last year in the mathematical and permanent fortification papers. The questions in the tactical papers are usually of the same nature all through, showing little variety in the questions. Officers (except those, perhaps, who are so fortunate as to get a year's leave from abroad to study for the examination, by which others at home are greatly handicapped) have neither the time nor the means to become Pundits, and a good pratical and straightforward examination would seem more to the point. In the maximum of marks allotted, the number given to mathematics is quite out of proportion to its importance and the amount of reading necessary.

A lecture was delivered at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, on April 10, by Capt. R. Holden, on "The Education and Training of Infantry Militia Officers." Lieut.-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle presided. The lecturer thought it would be admitted that the compulsory examinations alone presented a very fair test of an officer's capabilities, not only of practical military work, but of interior economy—a test which all officers now serving, except a very few appointed as captains prior to 1871, had successfully passed. There was, however, still room for very great improvement. Having discussed the various voluntary courses of instructions which where placed at the disposal of Militia officers, he thought it most advisable that the latter should practise, as far as possible, the duties which they would be called upon to perform on service. He was convinced that, taken generally, the more soldiering was made a business and less of a lounge the better the men would like it; and the sooner the Militia was treated as a serious service, with serious duties and responsibilities to perform, the better it would be for all concerned. A discussion followed.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, consolidates the existing enactments that deal with regimental debts. The language of the second clause is, it is stated, so framed as to remove a doubt whether the funeral expenses of deceased soldiers may in any case be paid out of public funds. The clause provides that the following shall be the "preferential charges" on the property of a person dying while subject to military law, and shall, except so far as other provision may be made for them, be payable in preference to all other debts and liabilities, and, as among themselves, in the following order:—(1) Expenses of last illness and funeral; (2) military debts—namely, sums due in respect of, or of any advance in respect of (*a*) quarters, (*b*) mess, band, and other regimental accounts, (*c*) military clothing, appointments and equipments, not exceeding a sum equal to six months' pay of the deceased, and having become due within eighteen months before his death; to which shall be added, when the death occurs out of the United Kingdom. (3) servants' wages—not exceeding two months' wages to each servant; and (4) household expenses incurred within a month before the death, or after the last issue of pay to the deceased, whichever is the shorter period.

It appears that the criticisms to which the magazine rifle has been subjected have not improved its popularity in the British dependencies. Australia, I hear, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, refuses to adopt the weapon while it remains in the region of experiment, and India, which has already received a few for trial, refuses to issue them until the War Office chemists have discovered a suitable explosive. This difficulty has engaged Sir Frederick Abel and his colleagues for some years, and has not yet been surmounted, though I believe cordite has practically been decided upon; and even when a substance suited to ordinary conditions is found its capacity for resisting climatic changes will yet have to be proved. Much has been said about the alleged failure of the rifles served out to the Dorset Regiment at Plymouth, but I believe the authorities do not attach much importance to the circumstance. They had already ascertained that the fittings were too delicate for the rough treatment they would undergo in actual service, but this defect can, it is said, be easily remedied. It must be remembered also that the Martini-Henry was for some time after its first issue an exceedingly troublesome weapon, and was in use for years before successive alterations made it work smoothly.

The German army has just lost its "Parole-Dame," in the decease of Fraulein Adelheid Mahn. The Fraulein had acquired the name of the "Soldaten-Mutter," or Soldier's Mother. For many years she was attached to the 90th Fusilier Regiment, in garrison at Rostock, and was never absent from parade call or any other roll of the drum of the whole of the battalions of the regiment. She was a familiar figure with the regiment, and received the place of honour among the superior officers. She gave as a reason for following the military the defence of the Fatherland; if she had any other motive she kept her secret. Military honours were paid to her at her death; the hearse was followed by the colonel and other officers and men of the regiment. The military band played a funeral march, and the choristers from the Military Chapel sang a requiem over her remains.

"She is handsome that handsome does." The girl who uses SAPOLIA beautifies both the house and herself. Try a cake of it in your next in housecleaning. —Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Acme, 1,398 tons, Captain John R Marshall, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W Britten, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The seam-ship Discovery, 1,224 tons, Captain J C Woodall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Kt. Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jenkins, Miss O'Kearney, and Major Bradden.

THE steam-ship Meyan, 91 tons, Captain A Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hoodeida via Aden, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut A H Bolton, Dr. R H Hall, Mr. E Zallinger, Mr. J N Tata, Mr R J Tata; Mrs Le Tanj, Mr. R E Bamjee, Mr Noor Mamed Lallan, and 751 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Drummond	1901	Harrison	B	F Muir & Co
„ Bendi	2,295	Beneke	D	W&A Graham & Co
„ Huzara	1336	Stebbing	E	M Mackenzie.
„ Sultan	1775	Collin	F	V Ebrahim & Co
„ H. Bolckow	939	Hughes	G	B & P S N Co.
„ T. Haymann	1550	McNabb	HJ	W& A Graham & Co
„ Kerbela	1454	Magences	K	B I S N Co
„ Florence	1698	Harris	L	F Muir & Co
„ Taif	878	Hannah	M	H Cassim
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
„ Ormsbey	1825	Peterson	Q	W& A Graham & Co
„ Braunfels	1976	Tarvet	P	Glade & Co.
„ Acme	1398	Marshall	Q	W& A Graham & Co

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon on Greenwich mean time 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
„ Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni.
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O Co
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O S N Co
„ Inchulva	1453	Stuart	7	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2248	Billett	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1301	Billings	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Discovery	1224	Woodall	11	W&A Grahaun & Co
„ Aston Hall	2226	Fowler	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kt. Templar	2704	Pain	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Hibernia	1557	McDowell	16	T Morrison.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kapurthalla.... 671 ....Rothwell....B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, May 2.
	Discovery (s)	Woodall	Karachi, May 2.
	Meyan (s)	Mackenzie	Aden, Aden 24.
	Windsor (s)	Ralbum	Barcelona, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Landaura (s)	Clark	Calcutta, &c.
	Acme (s)	Marshall	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nowshera, Britten, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kt. Templar, Pain, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for China, &c.
„ Malwa, for London, &c.
„ Discovery, for Amsterdam.
„ Java, for Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Keerata Rudren, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
30 Manora s.....Barkitt.....London, March 26.
Oriental s.....Forbes.....Bombay, April 4.
Kut Sang s.....Jackson.....Hongkong, April 15.
Niemen s.....Enrom.....Colombo, April 24.

DEPARTURES.
April 30.—Steamer Legislator and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable), and ships Glencaird and Scindia.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
2 Kola s.....Negapatam.
Nerbudda s.....Bombay.
April. DEPARTURE.
1 Pentakota s.....Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
February.					
28	King fisher H M's	Gardiner	Berbera		
April					
16	Ormsby	Peterson	Cardiff	24	Bombay
20	Tenasserim I G	Black	Zeilla	25	Zeilla and Berbera
	Tara	Hansard	London	21	Brisbane
	Labourdonnais	Schmitz	Bombay	24	Bombay
	Yarra	Boullard	Sydney	21	Marseilles Sydney
21	Carthage	M de Horne	London		
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	23	Berbera
	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Stormer	Sydney	21	Bremen Port Said FO
	Tenasserim	Pagan	Rangoon	23	Bombay
22	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa	24	Bombay
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
	Sheikh Berkhund	Chand	Perim	23	Perim and Hodeida
	Rohilla	Wilmer	London	22	Calcutta
23	Princes Sophie	Bakker	Batavia	23	Amsterdam
	Turquoise H M's	Brackenbury	Colombo	26	London
	Ballaarat	Ashdown	Sydney	24	London
	Euphrates H M's	Pattison	Bombay	23	Portsmouth
	Ava	Benois	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
	Dorunda	Gray	Brisbane		London
24	Coromandal	Reeves	Calcutta		London
	Assam	Webber	Bombay		
	Deccan	Bray	Bombay	24	Jeddah
	Etoile French gun boat	Carfort	Obock		
	Sultan	Collins	Mussowa	24	Bombay
	Fernlands	Sellars	Bushire		London
	Tamara(Russian Yacht)	Yaconbovsky	Bombay	25	Suez
	Lady Palmer	Smith	Bombay		Hamburg
25	Osmanli	Hagan	Cardiff		
	Stuttgart	Schuckmann	Bremen	25	China
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	26	Mussowa
26	Santo Domingo	Ugarte	Manilla		Liverpool
	Salazie	Fiaschi	China		Marseilles
	Charters Tower	Purse	Bombay		Amsterdam
	Kanzler	Papo	Hamburg	28	Zanzibar
	Aspatria	Veale	Cardiff		
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay	26	Genoa
	Persis	York	Bussorah	27	London
	G R Booth	Saville	Coconada		Liverpool
27	Naples	Flett	Ilo Ilo		Montreal
28	Melpomene	Mettis	Bombay	28	Trieste

Aden 28th April 1891.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Forgett, Major, Bo, Marine Battalion, on duty, from Persian Gulf.

MAY 4.

Reporter, Surgeon Major, Ms, IMS, on leave, from Bhamo.

Bagley, Lieut, Bengal, from leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th May, 1891.

1. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps from the 4th instant:—Gunner A. H. Bottenheim.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th May, 1891.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 3072 Vol. F. V. Humphrey.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The squadron will Parade at 5-45 p.m. to-day near the Queen's statue. Forage caps, swords and bandoliers.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieut-Col P H Wallerstein Comdg 5th Administrative Battn of Volunteers, N W Provinces, is granted six months' leave of absence out of India.

Lieut-Col A J Lawrence, CIE, is granted three months' leave of absence.

Lieut J Thomas, Oudh Vol Rifle Corps, is granted privilege leave of absence to England for ninety days.

Capt J H E Reid, Adjt, 1st Administrative Battn of the N W Provinces Volunteers, is granted privilege leave of absence to England for ninety days.

Major T J Ryves, Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps, is granted eighet months' leave of absence in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H W W Reynolds, Joint Magistrate, Banda, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Banda, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. R Scott.

Mr. A Cadell, Commissioner of Rohilkhand, to be on special duty, from the date on which he gave over charge of the office of Commissioner to Mr. W. Kaye.

Mr. T R Wyer, Deputy Cominissioner, 3rd grade, on special leave, having been permitted by this Government to return to duty within the period of his leave, is appointed to officiate as District Judge, Fyzabad and Bara Banki, and Sessions Judge, Fyzabad.

Mr. R H Macleod, Joint Magistrate, Benares, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares during the absence on furlough of Mr. J White.

POSTINGS.

Mr R H Macleod, offig District and Sessions Judge, Ghazipur, on being relieved by M F W Fox, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate and to be posted to the Benares district.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr J Vaughan, Assist Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be Assist Settlement Officer, 1st grade.

TRANSFERS.

Mr R Scott, District and Sessions Judge, Banda, to Jhansi in the same capacity.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr J H William, Ex Eng 3rd grade, sub pro tem, is appointed to officiate as Ex Eng, Meerut Divn, Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr Barron on prigilege leave.

Mr A C Pelwhele, Assist Eng, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Eng. Bhugnipur Divn, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr G E Coles, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant C H D Ryder, R E., Assist Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kumaun Provincial Divn to the Aligrah District as District Engr, vice Mr A S Knowles, granted privilege leave.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—35 cases whisky, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 10 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 10 cases whisky and 12 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 cases sulphuric, acid, E Mamedally and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—25 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 32 cases empty sodawater bottles, Bogers ond Co.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—107 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia; 88 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 cases medicine, soap, &c., Jootha Saiskaran.

Peninsular s—2 cases bacon, Bolton and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—129 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 15 cases glassware, J Rehimtoola; 33 cases glassware, J Runmull, 200 cases matches, Erusthausen and Co; 12 cases glassware, Soomar Veera.

Chatfield s—250 boxes candles, A Hiptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atson Hall s—660 cwts myrabollam, Sewjee Ramjee; 801 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 525 cwts myrabollam, K Deydhur; 67 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 400 bales cotton, George Lochkart and Co.

Acme s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Maltby s—200 bales cotton and 77,660 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—56 bales goat and shoep skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 59 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales goat skins, C Joomabhoy and Co; 17¼ cwts fishmaws, M Ludhabhoy Khatow; 90 cwts olibanum, D Peerbhoy; 120 cwts olibanum, R Heerjee; 105 cwts olibanum, A Allymamed; 10 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 7¼ cwts ramputree, C Tarmahomed; 9 cwts ivory, A Ahmed: 23 bales skins, Esmal Gangjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sultan s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 82 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt Templar s—440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sasoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Niaon and Co; 20 cwts wheat, E D Sasoon and Co; 290 cwts myrabollams, and 3,727¼ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Kt of St. John s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co; 200 bales hemp, Itcharan Harjiwandas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s -16 cases bristles and 475 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva s—2,000 cwts wheat and 2,008 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Niao and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Florence s—3,992 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bandi s—1,000 cwts mustardseed, George Lockhart and Co; 2,001 cwts mustardseed, Lyon and Co; 5,210 cwts rapessed, Ralli Brothers.

Hiberni s—2,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

Roma s—2,000 cwts wheat, R Kaderbhoy; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, and 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Therese Heymann s—2,241 cwts linsced, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—399 cwts mustardseed, Otto Martin.

Acanthis s—6,000 cwts wheat, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, and 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co; 10,500 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers; 7,004¼ cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 702½ cwts myrabollams, Valkart Brothers; 2.772 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Drummond s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,476¼ cwts gingelly seed, and 16 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—255 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Discovery s—28,802 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 20,010 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—91 bales twist and 208 bales cotton, C Ebram; 28 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 97 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 525 cwts raisins, 31½ cwts bysabole; and 52½ cwts fennelseed, Yue Lun Ching; 75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Sutlej s—175 cwts onions, Ramjee Megjee; 7 cwts cloves and 11 cwts moye teeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 4 chest opium, The P and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 575 bales twist, 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 212½ cwts sandlewood, C Veersa; 216 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, The Union Mills; 50 bales twist, The Union S and W Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 387 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 367 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, The Khataw M S and W Co; 25 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co; 250 cwts sandlewood chip, F Meherally Chinai; 50 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co; 22 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Java s—605 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luchmondass.

"ATLAS" understands that Sir James Stephen gets the pension of £3,500 a year, to which every judge is entitled after fifteen years' service or on retiring from overwork or ill-health; and there is no doubt that some more public recognition will be made before long of the services of one of the greatest of English jurists.

NOTICES.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.
At Chinchpogly, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, Parell Road.
SATURDAY, 9th MAY (Weather Permitting),
THE MARVELLOUS
DROP FROM THE CLOUDS.
Positively the most Wonderfully
SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT EXTANT.
BALLOON ASCENT and
Daring and Thrilling PARACHUTE JUMP
BY PROF. C. L. LAURENCE.

PROF. C. L. LAURENCE, when at the dizzy height of not less than one-half mile, will jump from his Balloon and descend to mother earth and land within the enclosure by the aid of only a frail Parachute.

PREPARING TO JUMP.

Don't fail to witness this wonderful, scientific and most interesting part of the programme the NEW PROCESS OF INFLATION by PROF. C. L. LAURENCE.

GATES open 2 p.m. Inflation at 4 o'clock. Balloon Ascent and Parachute Jump at 5 p.m.

EFFICIENT BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

PRICES: Front Seats near Balloon ..... Rs. 3.
Children Front Seats ..... „ 1-8.
Second Class ..... „ 2.
Third Class for Natives only ..... „ 1.
Fourth Class for Natives only 8 annas.

TICKETS to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., & at MR D. MACROPOLO, Cigar Merchant & DAMODHER PURSOTUM, Great Western Hotel & Esplanade Hotel.

COME EARLY TO AVOID CR
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to First three Seats only.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUCHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Frost & Co., 220, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

HAMBURG.
Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and
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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

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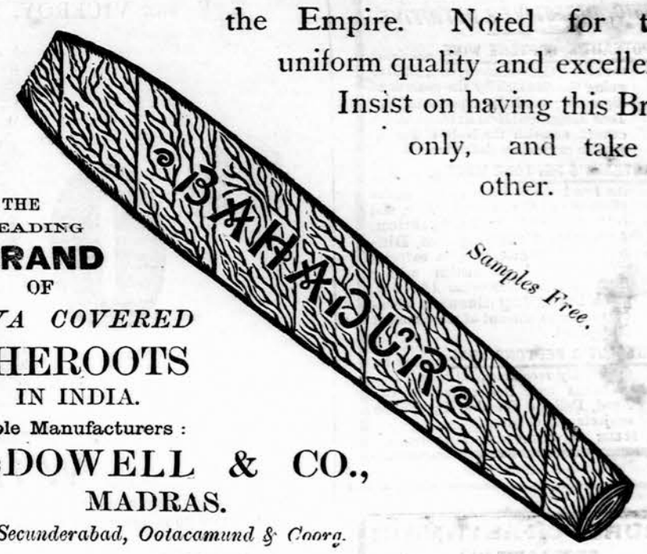

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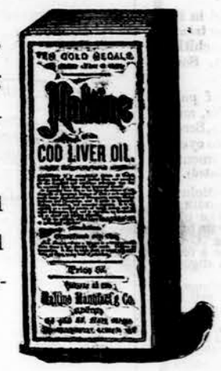

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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and onvalescence.
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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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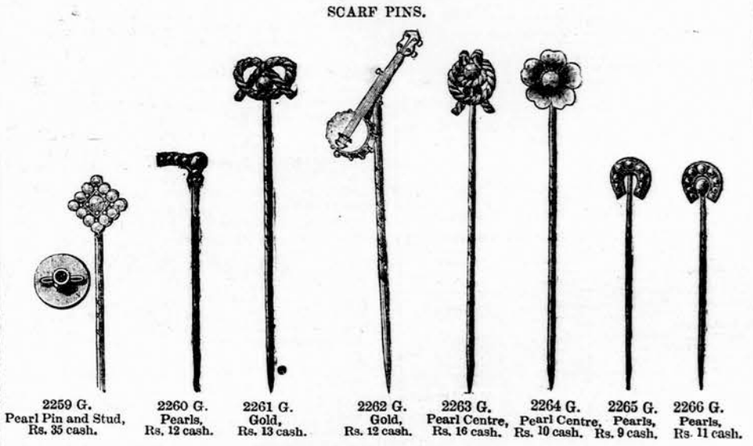

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